

NGUYỄN HOÀNG KIM PHƯỢNG

SỔ TAY
TIẾNG ANH 8

(Theo chương trình và SGK mới)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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Biên tập nội dung
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ĐINH THU TRANG
Trình bày bìa
HOÀNG VĨNH

SỔ TAY TIẾNG ANH 8

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Sổ tay tiếng Anh 8 là một tài liệu vô cùng bổ ích trong việc học tập môn tiếng Anh theo chương trình cải cách mới. Từ việc tổng hợp những điểm ngữ pháp cơ bản đến nâng cao trong chương trình tiếng Anh 8 được trình bày ở Chương 1, chúng tôi còn cung cấp các bài tập áp dụng sau mỗi phần ngữ pháp nhằm giúp các em có điều kiện thực hành các cấu trúc văn phạm. Ngoài ra, Chương 2 của sổ tay là các bài tập tổng hợp và nâng cao thuộc nhiều kiểu bài khác nhau rất thiết thực cho các em học sinh thuộc mọi trình độ. Một điểm đặc biệt của cuốn sách là phần phụ lục với các kiến thức cơ bản về loại từ, cấu trúc... được trình bày ngắn gọn dễ hiểu nhằm giúp các em ghi nhớ một cách tự nhiên và dễ dàng. Thêm vào đó, bản các động từ bất quy tắc thường gặp với cách sắp xếp sáng tạo là một yếu tố nổi bật của *Sổ Tay Tiếng Anh 8*.

Hì vọng *Sổ Tay Tiếng Anh 8* sẽ thổi vào các em học sinh cấp 2 một luồng gió mới của sự đam mê học ngoại ngữ.

Mặc dù đã hết sức cố gắng trong việc biên soạn nhưng cuốn sách sẽ không tránh khỏi sai sót. Kính mong quý vị độc giả quan tâm góp ý. Mọi góp ý xin gửi về cho chúng tôi theo địa chỉ email: alphabookcenter@yahoo.com

Chúc các em thành công.

Tác giả

CHƯƠNG I: GRAMMAR

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

(Thì hiện tại đơn)

REMEMBER I

Những sự việc xảy ra thường xuyên, lặp đi lặp lại, theo thói quen, thường được dùng với các trạng từ: always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely (seldom), hardly, never, every (day, week.. on (Mondays, weekends...), twice a year..

* *I go to Dalat every summer.*

(Hè nào tôi cũng đi Đà Lạt.)

* *He usually plays soccer after school.*

(Sau giờ học, cậu ấy thường chơi bóng đá.)

1. Use the verbs in the Present simple to complete the sentences.

I**work**.....(work) in a bank. Barry

.....**works**.....(work) in a shop

a. I(get) up early on Mondays.

b. He(go) to work in the morning.

c. Hoa's family(live) in a small house in the country.

d. The clock(strike) twelve twice a day.

REMEMBER II

Những sự thật thường hay luôn đúng (chân lý), quy luật tự nhiên và khoa học.

- * *The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.*
(Mặt trời mọc ở phương Đông và lặn ở phương Tây.)
- * *Wood floats on water.* (Gỗ nổi trên nước.)

2. Use the verbs in the present simple to complete the sentences.

The moon ..**moves**.. (move) around the Earth.

- The earth(go) round the sun.
- Nurses(look) after patients in hospitals.
- In Britain most of the shops(close) at 5.30pm.
- Water(boil) at 100⁰C (100 degrees centigrade).

REMEMBER III

Đưa ra lời giải thích hay chỉ dẫn:

- * *First, soak the old newspapers in a bucket of water overnight.* (Trước hết hãy ngâm những tờ báo cũ trong xô nước và để qua đêm.)

3. Use the verbs in the present simple to complete the sentences.

First, you.....**turn**.....(turn) the dial.

- Then(use) a wooden spoon to mash the paper.
- Finally,(put) the books away.
- First,(take) the used tea leaves from the tea pot.
- Next,(scatter) the tea leaves on a tray.

A

Thường dùng chủ yếu với "say" khi hỏi về hoặc trích dẫn từ sách, thông báo hay thư từ mới nhận được.

* *A: What does that notice say?*

B: It says "No parking".

B

Dùng với "if" hay "when" để diễn tả những điều kiện xảy ra song hành với nhau

* *When you turn the key, the engine starts.*

(Khi bạn bật chìa khoá, động cơ sẽ khởi động.)

C

Dùng trong mệnh đề "if" của câu điều kiện loại 1.

* *If she comes here, please tell me.*

(Nếu cô ấy đến, làm ơn báo cho tôi biết.)

D

Miêu tả chuỗi diễn biến của các sự kiện trong phim, kịch hoặc sách.

* *The hero meets a girl in a café, falls in love with her and...* *(Người anh hùng đã gặp người đẹp trong một quán cà phê, phải lòng nàng và...)*

E

Dùng trong những dòng đầu, tiêu đề trên báo chí

* *Local girl wins national contest.*

(Một cô gái trong vùng đã đạt giải quốc gia.)

REMEMBER IV

* Những động từ chỉ dùng với thì hiện tại đơn (không dùng ở dạng tiếp diễn) như:

agree (đồng ý), believe (tin), belong (thuộc về), dislike (không thích), hate (ghét), hear (nghe), know (biết), like (thích), love (yêu, thích), mean (có nghĩa), need (cần), own (sở hữu), prefer (thích hơn), want (muốn), understand (hiểu), wish (ước muốn, ao ước), remember (nhớ), see (thấy), seem (dường như), sound (nghe có vẻ).

They like playing soccer.

NOT They are liking playing soccer.

I want to buy a hat.

NOT I am wanting to buy a hat.

REMEMBER V

* Những động từ có thể dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn và tiếp diễn nhưng có sự khác biệt về nghĩa:

appear (dường như, có vẻ), feel (cảm thấy), have (có), look (trông có vẻ), smell (có mùi), taste (nếm thấy, có vị), think (nghĩ, nghĩ rằng)

Ex: This coffee tastes bitter.

(Cà phê này có vị đắng.)

Nhưng chúng ta lại nói:

****We are tasting the soup carefully.**

(Chúng tôi đang nếm thử món súp thật cẩn thận.)

Ex: What does he look like?

(Anh ấy trông thế nào?)

Nhưng:

**** He is looking at the notice.**

(Anh ấy đang nhìn bảng thông báo.)

REMEMBER VI

1. To be:

a. **Affirmative (Khẳng định):** S + is/ am/ are

Ex: He is a teacher

b. **Negative (Phủ định):** S + is/ am/ are + not

Ex: He is not a teacher

c. **Interrogative (Nghị vấn):** Is/ Am/ Are + S +...?

Ex: Is he a teacher?

REMEMBER VII

2. Động từ thường:

a. **Affirmative (Khẳng định):**

S + V nguyên mẫu... (I/ You/ We/ They)

V + s/es... (He / She/ It)

Ex: I go to school by bus

Hoa goes to school by bus.

b. **Negative (Phủ định):**

S + don't + V nguyên mẫu... (I/ You/ We/ They)

doesn't (He / She/ It)

Ex: I don't go to school by bus.

Hoa doesn't go to school by bus.

c. **Interrogative (Nghị vấn):**

Do + S + V nguyên mẫu... (I/ You/ We/ They)

Does (He / She/ It)

Ex: Do you go to school by bus?

Does Hoa go to school by bus?

REMEMBER VIII

- Thêm “es”: V tận cùng bằng: o, y*, ss, ch, sh (O Ý SỢ CHÓ SỬA)
- y*
 - + trước y là phụ âm, ta đổi thành i + es = “ies”
Ex: I carry, he carries.
 - + trước y là nguyên âm (U E O A I = UÊ OÀI), ta chỉ thêm “s”
Ex: I play, he plays.

KEY 1

1. Use the verbs in the present simple to complete the sentences.

I**work**.....(work) in a bank.

Barry**works**.....(work) in a shop.

a. I**get**.....(get) up early on Mondays.

b. He**goes**.....(go) to work in the morning.

c. Hoa's family**live/ lives**.....(live) in a small house in the country.

d. The clock**strikes**....(strike) twelve twice a day.

2. Use the verbs in the present simple to complete the sentences.

The moon**moves**.....(move) around the Earth.

a. The earth**goes**.....(go) round the sun.

b. Nurses**look**.....(look) after patients in hospitals.

- c. In Britain, most of the shops
...*close*...(close) at 5.30pm.
d. Water*boils*.....(boil) at 100⁰C
(100 degrees centigrade)

3. Use the verbs in the Present simple to complete the sentences.

First, you.....*turn*.....(turn) the dial.

a. Then*use*.....(use) a wooden spoon to mash the paper.

b. Finally,*put*.....(put) the books away.

c. First,*take*.....(take) the used tea leaves from the tea pot.

d. Next,*scatter*.....(scatter) the tea leaves on a tray.

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

(Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

REMEMBER I

Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra vào lúc này, nhưng không nhất thiết đúng vào thời điểm nói. Trạng từ thường dùng: *at the moment* (hiện giờ) = *at present* = *currently*, *now* (bây giờ), *today* (hôm nay), *this week* (year) (tuần này, năm nay), *this season* (mùa này)

* *It is raining.* (Trời đang mưa.)

* *I am teaching English at Quoc Hoc high school.*

(Tôi đang dạy tiếng Anh ở trường Quốc Học)

1. Use the verbs in the present progressive to complete the sentences

Why....**are**.....you.....**wearing**.....(wear)
your coat today? It's very warm.

a. Sandra(learn) French at the
moment.

b. Let's go out now. It.....(not/ rain)
any more.

c. You(work) hard today.

d. Tom(not/ play) soccer this
season because he wants to work hard for
his exams.

A

Miêu tả thói quen tạm thời, những tình huống
đang thay đổi:

* *Every year we grow rice but this year we
aren't growing any. (Mọi năm chúng tôi
đều trồng lúa nhưng năm nay thì không.)*

* He is smoking a lot these days. (Những
ngày này ông ấy hút thuốc rất nhiều)

* Many remote areas are getting electricity.
(Nhiều vùng xa đang dần có điện)

B

Đưa ra nhận xét về một sự việc đang xảy ra.
Thường đi kèm: **Look!**, **Listen!**, **Be careful!**

* *Look! The door is opening!*
(Nhìn kìa, cửa đang mở!)

* *Where is Mom? - She is cooking in the
kitchen. (Mẹ đâu rồi? - Mẹ đang nấu ăn
trong bếp.)*

2. Choose the correct answer.

Be careful! The ladder***is falling***.....(falls/ is falling).

a. Look! It(snows/ is snowing).

b. Please be quiet. I(sleep/ am sleeping).

c. Listen! They.....(shout/ are shouting) at each other again.

d. Where is Ba? He.....(writes/ is writing) a letter in his room.

REMEMBER II

Miêu tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại (làm người nói bức mình). Thường đi kèm ***always, forever***.

* *Lan's always talking in class.*

(Lan lúc nào cũng nói chuyện trong lớp)

3. Correct the sentences if necessary. Tick (✓) any which are already correct. You make a lot of noise. Can you be quieter?

—→ ***are making***

a. I'm always forgetting to close the windows.

b. Are you understanding what he said?

c. The police aren't knowing why he came here.

d. She's studying hard for her exams at the moment

e. They are arguing again. They always argue.

f. Listen! Someone is crying.

REMEMBER III

a. Affirmative (Khẳng định):

S+ is / am/ are + V-ing

Ex: *He is teaching English now.*

b. Negative (Phủ định):

S+ is / am/ are + not + V-ing

Ex: *He is not teaching English now*

c. Interrogative (Nghi vấn):

Is/ Am/ Are + S+ V-ing...?

Ex: *Is he teaching English now?*

4. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present progressive of the verbs below.

think rise climb look
play not do

Everybody .. *thinks*....he is a good leader..

a. Usually theycomputer games
but they that today.

b. You..... very worried. What
..... you about?

c. Listen! He the stairs.

d. The population very fast.

REMEMBER IV

* Động từ tận cùng là “y”, thêm “-ing” bình thường

* Động từ tận cùng là “e”, ta bỏ “e” rồi thêm “-ing”

Ex: *She is writing a letter now. (write - writing)*

ngoại trừ: *lie (nằm), age (già đi), dye (nhuộm), singe (cháy sém):*

- *The child is lying on the bed*
- *My mother is ageing*
- *They are dyeing this shirt*
- *That house is singeing*

+ động từ tận cùng là "ee"

- *see - seeing*
- *agree - agreeing*

* Động từ chỉ gồm 1 âm tiết có dạng **phụ âm-nguyên âm- phụ âm** phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ing:

- *hit- hitting*
- *run- running*

* Động từ gồm 2 hoặc hơn 2 âm tiết có dạng **phụ âm- nguyên âm- phụ âm** ở cuối, chỉ gấp đôi nếu dấu nhấn buông trên âm tiết cuối:

- *pre 'fer- preferring*
- *be 'gin- beginning*
nhưng
- *'enter- entering*

* Động từ có phụ âm cuối "l" đứng sau chỉ một nguyên âm:

- *travel - travelling(riêng AmE: traveling)*

* Những động từ không được dùng ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Xem chú ý ở thì hiện tại đơn)

KEY 2

1. Use the verbs in the present progressive to complete the sentences.

Why....**are**.....you.....**wearing**.....(wear)
your coat today? It's very warm.

a. Sandra**is learning**.....(learn) French
at the moment.

- b. Let's go out now. It.....*is not raining*.....(not/ rain) any more.
- c. You*are working*.....(work) hard today.
- d. I *am not playing*.....(not/ play) soccer this season because I want to work hard for my exams.

2. Choose the correct answer

Be careful! The ladder*is falling*.....
(falls/ is falling).

- a. Look! It *is snowing*.....(snows/ is snowing).
- b. Please be quiet. I....*am sleeping*.....
(sleep/ am sleeping).
- c. Listen. They.....*are shouting*..... .(shout/ are shouting) at each other again.
- d. Where is Ba? He....*is writing*.....
(writes/ is writing) a letter in his room.

3. Correct the sentences if necessary. Tick (✓) any which are already correct.

You make a lot of noise. Can you be quieter?

————→ *are making*

a. I'm always forgetting to close the windows. ✓

b. Are you understanding what he said?

————→ *Do you understand*

c. The police aren't knowing why he came here.

————→ *do not know*

d. She's studying hard for her exams at the moment. ✓

e. They are arguing again. They always argue.

→ *are always arguing*

f. Listen. Someone is crying. ✓

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present progressive of the verbs below.

think rise climb look play

not do

a. Everybody .. *thinks*....he is a good leader.

b. Usually they ...*play*..... computer games but they*are not doing*..... that today.

c. You.....*look*..... very worried. What*are*..... you*thinking*..... about?

d. Listen! He*is climbing*..... the stairs.

e. The population*is rising*..... very fast.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE

(Thì tương lai đơn)

REMEMBER I

Đưa ra quyết định tức thời, ngay lúc nói.

Ex: *The telephone is ringing. I'll answer it.*

(Điện thoại đang reo. Để mình nghe cho.)

1. Finish these sentences. Use **I'll** and the verbs below.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| visit | make | open | answer | get |
| I have a headache. | | | I'll get you an aspirin. | |
| a. I'm thirsty. | you a drink. | | | |
| b. The telephone is ringing. | it. | | | |
| c. It's hot. | the windows. | | | |
| d. Ann is in hospital. | her. | | | |

REMEMBER II

a. **Đề nghị giúp đỡ, ngỏ ý muốn làm gì.**

*Ex: I'll give you a hand/ help you, if you like
(Tôi sẽ giúp một tay nếu anh muốn)*

b. **Ý định, lời hứa.**

*Ex: We will buy you a bike for your birthday
(Bố mẹ sẽ mua cho con một chiếc xe đạp nhân ngày sinh nhật)*

Ex: Believe me, I'll never do it again. (Hãy tin mình, mình sẽ không bao giờ làm điều đó nữa.)

c. **Mời mọc, thỉnh cầu hay mệnh lệnh.**

*Ex: Will you come to the theatre/ theater with me?
(Bạn sẽ đến rạp hát cùng mình chứ?)*

d. **Đồng ý hay từ chối làm gì.**

Ex: A: Do you remember the book I lent you? Can I have it back?

*B: Of course. I'll bring it back this afternoon.
(Bạn có nhớ cuốn sách mình cho bạn mượn không? Cho mình lấy lại nhé?)*

Dĩ nhiên rồi. Chiều nay mình sẽ đem nó trả lại cho bạn.)

2. Use **I'll (I will) / I won't** to offer, agree or promise to do things.

A: Oh, I must cook meals.

B: No, it's all right. ***I'll cook meals.***

a. A: Oh, I must sweep the floor.

B: No, it's all right.

b. A: Can you phone me later?

B: Sure. tonight.

c. A: Please don't tell my mother.

B: Yes. I promise.....

d. A: Please help me carry this bag.

B: All right.

A

* Dùng trong mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại 1.

Ex: *If it is sunny, we'll play soccer*

(Nếu trời nắng, chúng mình sẽ chơi bóng đá.)

B

* Sau các động từ: ***think, expect, wonder, hope*** hay các trạng từ: ***probably, perhaps*** để chỉ sự tiên đoán.

Ex: *I hope the weather will be fine.*

(Mình hy vọng trời sẽ đẹp.)

- *Perhaps, I won't stay here long.*

(Có lẽ mình sẽ không ở đây lâu đâu.)

REMEMBER III

a. Affirmative (Khẳng định):

S + will / shall + V

b. Negative (Phủ định):

S + will / shall + not + V

c. Interrogative (Nghĩ vấn):

Will / Shall + S + V?

REMEMBER IV

- * I / We + shall:
- * Shall thường dùng trong câu hỏi diễn tả đề nghị, giúp đỡ, yêu cầu lời khuyên:
 - *Shall we go swimming?*
 - *Shall I open the door?*
- * will = 'll will not = won't
shall = 'll shall not = shan't
- * Tránh dùng thì tương lai đơn trong các tình huống khác ngoại trừ những trường hợp trên.

KEY 3

1. Finish these sentences. Use **I'll** and the verbs below.

visit make open answer get

I have a headache.

I'll get you an aspirin.

a. I'm thirsty.

I'll make you a drink.

b. The telephone is ringing.

I'll answer it.

c. It's hot.

I'll open the windows.

d. Ann is in hospital.

I'll visit her.

2. Use **I'll (I will) / I won't** to offer, agree or promise to do things.

A: Oh, I must cook meals

B: No, it's all right. *I'll cook meals.*

- a. A: Oh, I must sweep the floor.
B: No, it's all right. *I'll sweep the floor.*
- b. A: Can you phone me later?
B: Sure. *I'll phone you* tonight.
- c. A: Please don't tell my mother.
B: Yes. I promise *I won't tell your mother.*
- d. A: Please help me carry this bag.
B: All right. *I'll help you carry this bag.*

when

milk

Sunny

be → a
→ is
wer

make

NHỮNG THÌ HOẶC CẤU TRÚC ĐƯỢC SỬ DỤNG MÀNG NGHĨ TƯƠNG LAI

1. The Present Simple (Hiện tại đơn)

* Nói về một hành động tương lai được hoạch định trước, thời gian biểu, chương trình của các sự kiện, lịch trình:

- *We leave London at 10.00 next Tuesday and arrive in Paris at 13.00*

(Chúng ta (sẽ) rời Luân Đôn vào 10 giờ sáng thứ ba tuần tới, và tới Paris lúc 13 giờ.)

- *The President arrives at 9.30.*

(Tổng thống sẽ đến lúc 9.30.)

2. The Present Progressive (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)

* Nói về những kế hoạch đã được sắp xếp để thực hiện trong tương lai (ý định sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai gần).

- *Tomorrow, I'm flying to Hong Kong.*

(Tôi sẽ bay đi Hồng Kông vào ngày mai.)

3. Be going to (dự định)

* Nói về những dự định chắc chắn:

- *I'm going to be a doctor when I grow up*

(Khi lớn lên, tôi sẽ trở thành bác sĩ)

* Đưa ra dự đoán dự vào một số hiện tượng ở hiện tại

- *Look at those black clouds! It is going to rain.*

(Hãy nhìn những đám mây đen kia! Trời sắp mưa.)

1. Write sentences. Use "going to".

He/ go to America/ tomorrow.

He is going (to go) to America tomorrow.

a. Lan/ buy a new hat/ this afternoon.

Lan is going to buy a new hat this afternoon.

b. I/ watch a movie/ tonight.

I am watching a movie tonight.

c. We/ pick them up/ on Sunday.

We are going to pick them up on Sunday.

d. Pluto/ read about Malaysia/ this evening.

Pluto is reading about Malaysia this evening.

2. Fill in the gaps. Use **be going to** or **will**.

a. A: I....**am going to**buy a newspaper. Do you want anything?

B: Yes, please. I ~~will~~ *am going to* have a comic.

b. A: We ~~will~~ *are going to* go to England.

B: I.....~~will~~ *am going to* come with you.

c. My friend is at the airport. She

is going to catch a train.

d. A: Great! The sun is shining.

B: It ~~is~~ *is going to* be a nice day.

3. Read and **underline** the verbs that are about the future.

Soon Mr and Mrs. Thanh **are going** to America on holiday. Hoa and Nga **are helping** them tomorrow. Nga's uncle **is driving** them to the airport in the afternoon. They **are leaving** home at 7a.m. Now, Mrs. Thanh **is packing** a suitcase and Mr Thanh **is reading** about America.

KEY 4.

1. Write sentences. Use "going to".

He/ go to America/ tomorrow.

He is going (to go) to America tomorrow.

a. Lan/ buy a new hat/ this afternoon.

.....Lan is going to buy a new hat this afternoon.....

b. I/ watch a movie/ tonight.

...I am going to watch a movie tonight...

c. We/ pick them up/ on Sunday.

.....We are going to pick them up on Sunday.....

d. Pluto/ read about Malaysia/ this evening.

.....Pluto is going to read about Malaysia this evening.....

2. Fill in the gaps. Use **be going to** or **will**.

a. A: I....***am going to***.....buy a newspaper. Do you want anything?

B: Yes, please. I....***will***.... have a comic.

b. A: We**are going to**..... go to England.

B: I.....**will**..... come with you.

c. My friend is at the airport. She**is going to**..... catch a train.

d. A: Great! The sun is shining.

B: It**is going to**..... be a nice day.

3. Read and **underline** the verbs that are about the future.

Soon Mr and Mrs. Thanh **are going** to America on holiday. Hoa and Nga **are helping** them tomorrow. Nga's uncle **is driving** them to the airport in the afternoon. They **are leaving** home at 7a.m. Now, Mrs. Thanh is packing a suitcase and Mr Thanh is reading about America.

THE PAST SIMPLE

(Thì quá khứ đơn)

REMEMBER I

a. Những sự việc đã hoàn tất trong quá khứ có thời điểm xác định

* *He bought his car last month*

(Anh ấy đã mua xe hơi tháng trước)

* *I spent my childhood in Hue.*

(Tôi trải qua thời niên thiếu của mình ở Huế)

b. Dùng với "When" khi đặt câu hỏi về những việc ở quá khứ

* *When did you last see her?*

(Lần cuối cùng anh gặp cô ấy là khi nào?)

1. **Circle** the verbs that are in the past simple.
Yesterday Splodge **went** to school. He saw some of his friends. They played a game of basketball in the playground. Splodge's team lost the game. Splodge didn't like losing. He looked very angry afterwards.

REMEMBER II

1. To be:

a. **Affirmative (Khẳng định):**

S + was/ were

Ex: *Mary was a student in 1999.*

b. **Negative(Phủ định):**

S + was / were + not

Ex: *Mary was not a student in 1999.*

c. **Interrogative (Nghị vấn):**

Was/ Were + S +...?

Ex: *Was Mary a student in 1999?*

* **I/ He/ She/ It** + was

You/ We/ They + were

REMEMBER III

2. Động từ thường:

a. **Affirmative (Khẳng định):**

S + V-ed (có quy tắc)

cột 2 (bất quy tắc)

It rained all day yesterday.

(Trời mưa suốt ngày hôm qua.)

She went to the zoo last weekend.

(Cô ấy đã đến sở thú vào cuối tuần trước.)

b. **Negative(Phủ định):**

S + didn't + V nguyên mẫu...

It didn't rain all day yesterday.

(Trời đã không mưa ngày hôm qua.)

She didn't go to the zoo last weekend.

(Cô ấy đã không đi đến sở thú vào cuối tuần trước.)

c. Interrogative (Nghị vấn):

Did + S + Nguyên mẫu...?

Did it rain all day yesterday?

(Hôm qua trời mưa à?)

Did she go to the zoo last weekend?

(Cô ấy đã đến sở thú vào cuối tuần trước à?)

2. Put the verb into the correct form. All the sentences are past.

a. My younger brother*did not* *eat*.....(not/ eat) breakfast this morning because he *didn't have* (not/ have) time.

b. Why ...~~was~~ ^{was}.....(be) you so angry then?

c. We *didn't invite* (not/ invite) her to our party last night, so she...~~wasn't~~ ^{wasn't} (not/ be) there.

d. What *did*.....you (do) last weekend?

KEY 5

1. **Circle** the verbs that are in the past simple.

Yesterday Splodge *went* to school. He *saw* some of his friends. They *played* a game of basketball in the playground. Splodge's team *lost* the game. Splodge *didn't like* losing. He *looked* very angry afterwards.

2. Put the verb into the correct form. All the sentences are past.

- a. My younger brother**did not eat**.....
(not/ eat) breakfast this morning
because he**did not have**...(not/ have)
time.
- b. Why**were**.....(be) you so angry then?
- c. We**did not**.....(not/ invite) her to
our party last night, so she.....**was
not**..... (not/ be) there.
- d. What**did you do**... last weekend?

THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

(Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

REMEMBER I

* Những sự việc đang tiếp diễn trong quá khứ (chưa kết thúc)

Ex: I was reading a book at that time

(Lúc đó tôi đang đọc sách)

1. Put the verb in the past progressive tense.

What you (do) at this time last night?

What were you doing at this time last night?

- a. WhatBa(do) at 8 o'clock
yesterday?.
- b. At 9 am this morning,
they.....(sit) on the grass and
.....(read) a book.

- c. It was a beautiful day. The sun(shine), and we.....(get) ready for our picnic.
- d. This time last year I(live) in France.

A

Những sự việc đang diễn ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác cắt ngang, làm gián đoạn (thường dùng với "When").

** I was taking a bath when the telephone rang.
(Tôi đang tắm thì chuông điện thoại reo)*

B

Những việc đồng thời xảy ra ở quá khứ (thường dùng với "While"):

** She was cooking while her husband was watching TV.*

= While she was cooking, her husband was watching TV.

(Cô ấy đang nấu ăn trong khi chồng cô đang xem tivi.)

C

Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

** Nam was always trying to save his pocket money.*

(Nam luôn cố gắng để dành tiền bỏ túi của mình.)

REMEMBER II

a. Affirmative (Khẳng định): S+ was / were + V-ing

*He was teaching English at 8 o'clock yesterday.
(Lúc 8 giờ ngày hôm qua anh ấy đang dạy tiếng Anh.)*

b. Negative (Phủ định):

S + was / were + not + V-ing

He was not teaching English at 8 o'clock yesterday.

(Lúc 8 giờ ngày hôm qua anh ấy đang không dạy tiếng Anh.)

c. Interrogative (Nghi vấn):

Was / Were + S + V-ing ..?

Was he teaching English at 8 o'clock yesterday?

(Lúc 8 giờ ngày hôm qua anh ấy đang dạy tiếng Anh à?)

2. Fill in the blanks with the Past Progressive or Simple Past.

a. They**were leaving**.....(leave) the office when the phone ...~~was~~ **rang**....(ring).

b. It started to rain while the children ~~were playing~~ **were playing**...(play) outside.

c. When she ~~was walking~~ **was walking** (walk) home, Mary ~~came across~~ **came across** (come across) an old friend.

d. ...~~was~~ **was**..... you ~~was watching~~ **watching** (watch) television when I ~~was phoning~~ **phoned** (phone) you?

REMEMBER III

* Thêm "-ing" cho động từ (Xem lại phần chú ý của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn).

* Khi hành động này xảy ra sau hành động kia ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn:

So sánh: * *When she came, we were having dinner.*

(Chúng tôi đang ăn tối thì cô ấy đến.)

* *When she came, we had dinner.*

(Khi cô ấy đến, chúng tôi mới ăn tối.)

3. Circle the correct verb forms in the paragraph.

I had two accidents last month. First, my friend and I (rode/ **were riding**) our bikes and it (rained/ was raining). We (rode/ were riding) fast because we (wanted/ were wanting) to get home early. I (turned/ was turning) the corner when suddenly, a cat (ran/ was running) in front of my bike. I tried to stop, but I (fell/ was falling) and (broke/ was breaking) my arm. Then, a few days after that, I (walked/ was walking) up the stairs in my apartment when I (hurt/ was hurting) my ankle. Fortunately, I (didn't break/ wasn't breaking) it but it wasn't a good month!

KEY 6

1. Put the verb in the past progressive tense.

What you (do) at this time last night?

What were you doing at this time last night?

- a. What **was**.....Ba
doing.....(do) at 8 o'clock
yesterday?.
- b. At 9 am this morning, they.....**were**
sitting.....(sit) on the grass and
.....**reading**.....(read) a book.
- c. It was a beautiful day. The sun**was**
shining.....(shine), and we..... **were**
getting.....(get) ready for our picnic.
- d. This time last year I**was**
living.....(live) in France.

2. Fill in the blanks with the Past Progressive or Simple Past.

- a. They.....**were leaving**.....(leave) the
office when the phone**rang**....
...(ring).
- b. It started to rain while the children
were playing.....(play) outside.
- c. When she ... **was walking**.....(walk)
home, Mary**came**
across.....(come across) an old friend.
- d. **Were**..... you**watching**.....(watch)
television when I
.....**phoned**.....(phone) you?

3. Circle the correct verb forms in the paragraph.

I had two accidents last month. First, my friend and I (rode/ **were riding**) our bikes and it (rained/ **was raining**). We (rode/ **were riding**) fast because we (**wanted**/ were

wanting) to get home early. I (turned/ **was turning**) the corner when suddenly, a cat (**ran**/ was running) in front of my bike. I tried to stop, but I (**fell**/ was falling) and (**broke**/ was breaking) my arm. Then, a few days after that, I (walked/ **was walking**) up the stairs in my apartment when I (**hurt**/ was hurting) my ankle. Fortunately, I (**didn't break**/ wasn't breaking) it but it wasn't a good month!

THE PRESENT PERFECT

(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

REMEMBER I

* Hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại (chưa chấm dứt, thường dùng với ***Since và For***)

She has learned English for 2 years

(Cô ấy học tiếng Anh được 5 năm nay)

A

* Hành động mới vừa xong (thường dùng với "just").

Ex: He has just gone out.

(Hắn vừa mới đi ra ngoài.)

B

* Hành động quá khứ không xác định thời gian.

Ex: The train has arrived.

(Tàu đã đến.)

C

* Hành động xảy ra hơn 1 lần hoặc được lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ. = for 2

Ex We have seen that movie twice. times
(Chúng tôi xem phim đó được 2 lần rồi.)

D

* Một số trạng từ thường dùng: **since, for, just, recently, already, ever, so far, never...before, not...yet, ..yet?**

REMEMBER II

a. **Affirmative (Khẳng định):**

S + have / has + V(ed/ cột 3)

b. **Negative (Phủ định):**

S + have / has + not + V(ed/ cột 3)

c. **Interrogative (Nghi vấn):**

Have/ Has + S + V(ed/ cột 3)?

- I/ You/ We/ They + have
- He/ She/ It + has
- V(ed/ cột 3) = past participle (quá khứ phân từ)

1. Put the verb in the present perfect tense

My sister ^{has} ~~played~~... (play) the piano for five years.

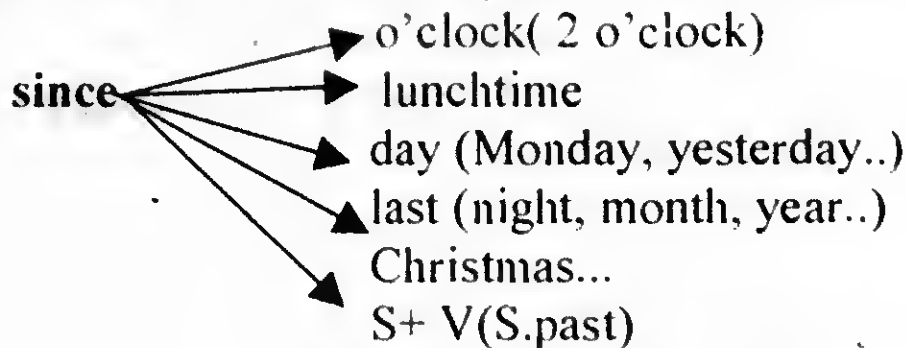
My sister **has played** the piano for five years.

a. We ~~have been~~... (be) here since Monday.

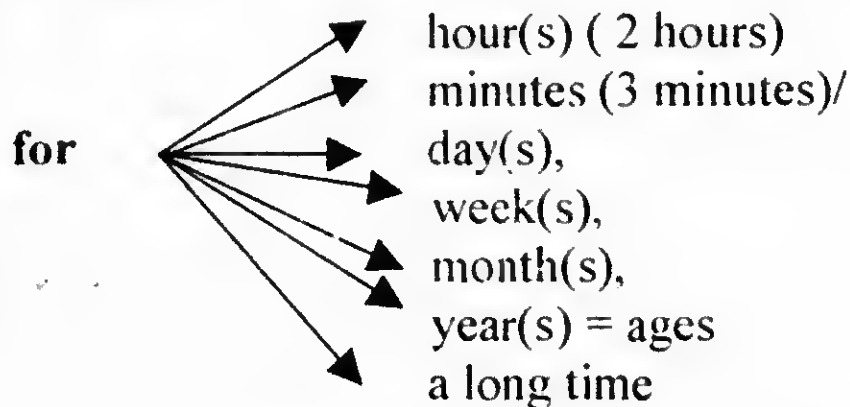
b. How long ~~have been~~... you (learned) English?

- c. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. He ~~has~~ ^{lost} just... (lose) his key.
- d. "Where is Ann?" "She is on holiday. She ~~has~~ ^{gone} (go) to the USA.

* **since** (từ khi) + mốc thời gian (a point of time):



* **for** (trong bao lâu) + khoảng thời gian (a period of time):



* **S + V (Hiện tại hoàn thành) + since + S + V (quá khứ đơn):**

* last ≠ the last

- *I have been here since last week.* (last week ở đây có nghĩa một thời điểm nào đó trong vòng 7 ngày trước đây.)
- *I have been here for the last week.* (the last week có nghĩa nguyên 1 thời khoảng gồm 7 ngày vừa chấm dứt.)

2. Complete these sentences with “**since**” or “**for**”.

They have known each other years.

They have known each other ... *for* ... years.

a. Mr James has worked in that company

1 ~~for~~ six months.

b. We haven't seen her ... *since* January

c. I have written to him several times

..... *since* we last met, but he hasn't answered.

d. She has always been the same,

..... *for* all her life.

KEY 7

1. Put the verb in the Present Perfect Tense.

My sister(play) the piano for five years.

My sister *has played* the piano for five years.

a. We*have been*.....(be) here since Monday.

b. How longhave you *learnt* / *learned*.....you (learn) English?

c. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. He*has lost*.....(lose) his key.

d. “Where is Ann?” “She is on holiday. She*has gone*.....(go) to the USA.

2. Complete these sentences with “since” or “for”.

They have known each other years.

They have known each other ... *for* ... years.

a. Mr James has worked in that company*for*..... six months.

b. We haven't seen her*since*..... January.

c. I have written to him several times*since*..... we last met, but he hasn't answered.

d. She has always been the same,*for*..... all her life.

MODALS

(Những động từ khiếm khuyết /
Tình thái từ)

a. Can/ Could

REMEMBER I

Can:

* Diễn tả một khả năng của một người nào đó bao gồm cả việc biết cách làm gì

Ex: I can speak English.

(Tôi có thể nói tiếng Anh.)

Can you swim? (Bạn có biết bơi không?)

* Nói đến một việc có thể xảy ra, một khả năng có thể làm gì trong tương lai gần.

Ex: Can you come to the party tomorrow?

Yes, I can. (Mai bạn có đến dự tiệc được không? - Được chứ.)

* Đưa ra đề nghị giúp ai, cho phép ai làm gì

Ex: Can I help you with your bags?

- Yes, you can.

(Tôi mang mấy cái túi xách giúp chị nhé?)

- Được thôi.)

REMEMBER II

Could

* Là quá khứ của "Can" dùng để nói về một hành động, một khả năng có thể làm gì trong tương lai. Trong các câu điều kiện cách dùng của "Could" là thông dụng hơn.

Ex: I could run faster than my brother when we were children.

(Hồi chúng tôi còn nhỏ tôi có thể chạy nhanh hơn anh tôi.)

* Đưa ra đề nghị, yêu cầu, xin phép, cho phép 1 cách lịch sự

Ex: What shall we do this weekend?

We could go to the shopping mall.

(Chúng mình sẽ làm gì cuối tuần này nhỉ?

Chúng mình có thể đi đến trung tâm mua sắm.)

Could I speak to Miss Jessy, please?

(Làm ơn cho tôi nói chuyện với cô Jessy?)

* Thường dùng với các động từ như: *feel* (cảm thấy), *hear* (nghe thấy), *remember* (nhớ), *see* (nhìn thấy), *smell* (ngửi thấy), *taste* (nếm), *understand* (hiểu)...

*Ex: Shannon could see a boy riding a buffalo when she traveled past a farm.
(Shannon có thể nhìn thấy 1 chú bé đang cưỡi trên lưng trâu khi cô đi ngang qua một nông trại.)*

REMEMBER III

*** Phủ định**

can not= can't

could not= couldn't

*** Can/ Could + V(bare- inf)**

b. May/ Might

REMEMBER I

*** May và Might:** Điều đề cập đến những việc có thể xảy ra trong 1 tình huống cụ thể nào đó trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Sự khác nhau giữa chúng đó là might nói đến những việc có thể xảy ra nhưng rất ít khả năng có thể xảy ra:

Ex: - Ba hasn't telephoned me. He may be busy.

(Ba vẫn chưa điện thoại cho tôi. Có lẽ cậu ấy bận.)

- She might be on holiday, but she doesn't usually go on holiday at this time of year.

(Có lẽ cô ấy đang đi nghỉ nhưng cô ấy thường không đi nghỉ vào thời gian này trong năm.) (Có lẽ cô ấy đang đi nghỉ nhưng rất ít có khả năng này xảy ra.)

Chú ý: “Can” chỉ có thể dùng trong câu khẳng định để chỉ một điều có thể thực hiện về mặt lý thuyết. Nó không chỉ khả năng có thể thực hiện được trong 1 tình huống cụ thể, vì thế “can” không được dùng thay cho may, might trong các ví dụ trên.

REMEMBER II

May:

- * Dùng để xin phép và cho phép.

Ex: May I come in?

(Em vào có được không?)

Might:

- * Là quá khứ của “may”

Phủ định:

- * “May not” có nghĩa là “có lẽ không”
“might not” cũng có nghĩa như vậy nhưng ít nhấn mạnh hơn.

May/ might + V(bare- inf)

1. Complete the dialogues below with may, might, or can.

- A: I’m sure I’m right but I can’t prove it.
B: You..... **may**..... be right. I don’t know enough about it to say. But you must remember that anyone make mistakes.
- A: What’s the weather like? It’s going to be sunny this afternoon.

B: I'm not sure. It seem strange to you, because the sky is clear, but I think we get a storm. It doesn't look like it at the moment, I admit, but storms spring up very quickly here without warning.

A: It will probably be fine, but it.....not be wise to go sailing.

KEY 8

1. Complete the dialogues below with *may*, *might*, or *can*.

a. A: I'm sure I'm right but I can't prove it.

B: You..... ***may***.....be right. I don't know enough about it to say. But you must remember that anyone ***can***..... make mistakes.

b. A: What's the weather like? It's going to be sunny this afternoon.

B: I'm not sure. It***may***..... seem strange to you, because the sky is clear, but I think we***might/ may***..... get a storm. It doesn't look like it at the moment, I admit, but storms***can***.. spring up very quickly here without warning.

A: It will probably be fine, but it..... ***may/ might***..... not be wise to go sailing.

c. Must/ Have to

REMEMBER I:

Must: phải

* Dùng để chỉ sự bắt buộc đối với cá nhân. Nó được dùng nếu nhân vật trong tình huống này buộc phải làm gì theo quy định của luật pháp hoặc đạo đức hoặc sẽ phải chịu hậu quả nào đó nếu không thực hiện theo ràng buộc này.

Ex: *You must stop here.*

(Bạn phải dừng ở đây.)

Have to: phải (ít bắt buộc hơn)

* Các hình thức của từ "must" không tồn tại trong các thì như hiện tại hoàn thành, quá khứ hoàn thành... vì vậy ta phải dùng "have to" thay cho "must" trong các trường hợp đó.

Ex: *I have to worked hard all my life.*

(Tôi đã phải làm việc vất vả trong suốt cả cuộc đời.)

d. Should/ Ought to: nên, cần phải làm gì

REMEMBER I

Đưa ra lời khuyên:

Chúng được dùng để chỉ những gì mà người nói nghĩ là đúng hoặc hợp lý nhưng không bắt buộc về mặt pháp lý.

Ex: - *You should work harder on your English pronunciation.* (Bạn nên học chăm hơn về phần phát âm tiếng Anh.)

- *You shouldn't smoke/ ought not to smoke. It's bad for you.*

(Anh không nên hút thuốc. Nó có hại cho sức khỏe của anh)

Phủ định:

should not = shouldn't

ought not to = oughtn't to

Should/ ought to + V(bare- inf)

1. Complete the sentences with must, mustn't, should or shouldn't.

- a. You **must**..... sign your name on the application form but you read it first.
- b. I buy a new watch. This one is broken and they can't repair it.
- c. You turn the TV on so loud. It will wake the baby.
You turn the TV on so loud. It's not fair to the neighbors.
- d. I..... eat chocolate because I'm getting fat.

KEY 9

1. Complete the sentences with must, mustn't, should or shouldn't.

- a. You **must**..... sign your name on the application form but you **should**..... read it first.

- b. I *must* ... buy a new watch. This one is broken and they can't repair it.
- c. You *mustn't*..... turn the TV on so loud. It will wake the baby.
You *shouldn't*..... turn the TV on so loud. It's not fair to the neighbors.
- d. I..... *shouldn't*..... eat chocolate because I'm getting fat.

PASSIVE

REMEMBER I:

- a. Khi không biết ai là người thực hiện hành động hoặc việc ai đó thực hiện hành động là không quan trọng.
- b. Quy tắc chuyển đổi chung:
- S + V + O

S + be + p.p + by + O
- c. Để tạo thành câu bị động ta dùng đúng thì của be + past participle
- d. Khi cần đưa thông tin ai là người thực hiện hành động ta dùng by + người.

1. Active (*A*) or Passive (*P*).

They gave him the money. *A*

- a. That festival is celebrated every year.
- b. My friend invites me to his birthday party.

- c. Mr Nhan has just repaired the computer.
- d. Lots of machines will be sold at the conference next year.

A

* “by” trong cấu trúc bị động:

a) Các chủ ngữ như : **People, Someone, Everything, I, You, We, They, He,...** khi chuyển sang bị động không cần dùng by + người

People eat watermelon seeds on Tet holiday.

→ *Watermelon seeds **are eaten** on Tet holiday.*

b) Ta có thể nói:

a play(vở kịch)/ painting (bức tranh)/novel (tiểu thuyết) ..**by + Name**

Ex: a play by Richard...

c) Phân biệt “by” và “with”:

*Ex: The door must be opened **with** a key (not by a key)*

Nhưng chúng ta lại nói:

*The door must have been opened **by** somebody with a key.*

B

Khi câu bị động có nhiều trạng từ khác nhau ta phải sắp xếp các trạng từ ấy theo quy tắc sau đây:

adv of manner + p.p +adv of place + by Agent + adv of time.

*Ex: Lan bought that dress **at the supermarket** yesterday.*

→ *That dress was bought at the supermarket by Lan yesterday.*

My mother tastes the soup carefully.

→ *The soup is carefully tasted by my mother.*

2. Rewrite these sentences in the passive.
 People cook special food.
Special food is cooked.
 - a. Someone has stolen my purse.

 - b. People cleaned the streets carefully.

 - c. They arrange the surprise party for me.




 - d. We will buy a new house next month.




KEY 10

1. Active (*A*) or passive (*P*)
 They gave him the money. *A*
 - a. That festival is celebrated every year. *P*
 - b. My friend invites me to his birthday party. *A*
 - c. Mr Nhan has just repaired the computer. *A*
 - d. Lots of machines will be sold at the conference next year. *P*
2. Rewrite these sentences in the passive.
 People cook special food.
Special food is cooked.
 - a. Someone has stolen my purse.
 → ***My purse has been stolen.***
 - b. People cleaned the streets carefully.
 → ***The streets are carefully cleaned.***
 - c. They arrange the surprise party for me.

- *The surprise party is arranged for me.*
 d. We will buy a new house next month.
 → *A new house will be bought next month.*

MỘT SỐ DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG CHÍNH:

Bị động của các thì	Công thức chung
1. The Present Simple Passive. (Bị động của thì hiện tại đơn) Hoa eats this cake.  This cake is eaten by Hoa.	is/ am/ are + p.p
2. The Past Simple Passive (Bị động của thì quá khứ đơn) Hoa ate this cake.  This cake was eaten by Hoa.	was/ were + p.p
3. The Present Perfect Passive (Bị động của thì hiện tại hoàn thành) Hoa has eaten this cake.  This cake has been eaten by Hoa.	have/ has + been + p.p

<p>4. The Future Simple Passive (Bị động của thì tương lai đơn) Hoa will eat this cake.</p>  <p>This cake will be eaten by Hoa.</p>	<p>will/ shall be + p.p (tương tự đối với các động từ khiếm khuyết khác như must/ can/ could/ might/ ought to/ have to...)</p>
<p>5. The Present Progressive Passive (Bị động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn) Hoa is eating this cake</p>  <p>This cake is being eaten by Hoa.</p>	<p>is/ am/ are + being + p.p</p>
<p>6. The Past Progressive Passive (Bị động của thì quá khứ tiếp diễn) Hoa was eating this cake.</p>  <p>This cake was being eaten by Hoa.</p>	<p>was/ were + p.p</p>

1. Fill in the gaps. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets in the passive.

The picture**was drawn**..... (draw) by Ba last week.

a. Maize(bring) into Viet Nam by Phung Khac Khoan in the 16th century.

- b. Every year people(show) new inventions.
- c. Tomorrow an English speaking club(hold).
- d. A new rice-cooker(just/buy) by my mother .

2. Change these sentences into passive.
Hoa turned off the lights.

The lights were turned off by Hoa

- a. Mrs. Quyen types the document.
.....
- b. They closed Thanh Ha school for two days last week due to a flood.
.....
- c. Mr Hoang has taught me English for two years.
.....
- d. Some students will buy presents.
.....

KEY 11

1. Fill in the gaps. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets in the passive.

The picture***was drawn***.....(draw) by Ba last week.

- a. Maize***was brought***.....(bring) into Viet Nam by Phung Khac Khoan in the 16th century.
- b. Every year people***are shown***....(show) new inventions.

c. Tomorrow an English speaking club

.....will be held.....(hold).

d. A new rice-cooker *...has just been*

bought.....(just/ buy) by my mother.

2. Change these sentences into passive.

Hoa turned off the lights.

The lights were turned off by Hoa.

a. Mrs. Quyen types the document.

The document is typed by Mrs. Quyen.

b. They closed Thanh Ha school for two days last week due to a flood.

Thanh Ha school was closed for two days last week due to a flood.

c. Mr. Hoang has taught me English for two years.

I have been taught English by Mr. Hoang for two years.

d. Some students will buy presents.

Presents will be bought by some students.

MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ ĐẶC BIỆT

1. Động từ: **give, teach, send...** có 2 hình thức bị động:

Ex: Mary gave me a book yesterday.

→ *I was given a book by Mary yesterday.*

→ *A book was given to me by Mary yesterday.*

2. People	say	
Someone	know	
People	think	that + S + V
	believe	
	find	
It is said/ known/ thought/ believed/ found that...		
S + is said/ known..+ to-inf (nếu V ở thì hiện tại)		
	to	have + Vp.p (nếu V ở thì quá khứ)

3. Causative Passive/ Active (Truyền khiến bị động/ chủ động):
* have + SO + V (bare- inf): nhờ ai làm gì <i>I have him cook dinner.</i>
* have Smt + Vp.p : nhờ cái gì được làm <i>I have dinner cooked (by him).</i>

REPORTED SPEECH (Câu tường thuật)

<p>A. thuật lại lời của một người khác. Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì quá khứ thì phải lùi lại một thì, thay đổi các đại từ và những từ cần thiết. Câu tường thuật sẽ rất dễ dàng nếu các em nhớ điều quan trọng này.</p> <p>Ex: "<i>I can't move this table.</i>"</p> <p><i>He said he couldn't move that table.</i></p>
--

1. Tick (✓) the sentences that are in reported speech.

“I like ice- cream.”

She said she liked ice- cream. ✓

a. “I want to stay in bed.”

b. Mary said that she felt terrible.

c. “We go fishing every morning”.

d. He said he didn't go to school the day before.

2. Change the tenses of the verbs.

“I am busy”, she said.

She said she**was**.....busy.

a. “I feel tired.”

The little girl said she tired.

b. “It is very noisy in the city.”

He said it very noisy in the city.

c. “I will send you a postcard.”

My next- door neighbor said he
me a postcard.

d. “We are going to the movie theater.”

They said they going the movie
theater.

B Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại thì không cần lùi lại một thì

Ex: “***I am a teacher.***”

He says he is a teacher.

3. Rewrite these sentences using Reported Speech.

“I am busy.”

She says sheis.....busy

a. "I feel tired"

The little girl says she tired.

b. "It is very noisy in the city"

He says it very noisy in the city.

c. "I will send you a postcard"

My next- door neighbor tells me he
..... me a postcard.

d. "We are going to the movie theater"

They say they going the movie
theater.

C. Động từ thường dùng để thuật lại là **tell (told)**, **say(said)** và một số từ khác. Sau "tell" phải có tên một người hoặc đại từ làm tân ngữ. Không đặt đại từ làm tân ngữ sau "say".

Ex: He told me he had work to do

NOT ~~He told he had work to do~~

He said he had work to do

NOT ~~He said me he had work to do~~

She told Lan she was going out

NOT ~~She told she was going out~~

She said she was going out

NOT ~~She said Lan she was going out~~

4. Choose "said" or "told".

Ruff **said** he couldn't hear me clearly.

a. He he stayed up late the night
before.

b. He me he stayed up late the night
before.

c. Namhe was playing at that time.

d. Lan her father she would come home late.

E. Có thể dùng “**that**” hoặc không mà ý nghĩa không thay đổi.

Ba said he was ill.

*Ba said **that** he was ill.*

Một số thay đổi về thì khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu tường thuật

<i>Trực tiếp</i>	<i>Tường thuật (Gián tiếp)</i>
Present Simple	Past Simple
Past Simple	Past Perfect*
Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Present Perfect	Past Perfect*

“I’m in my room”

He said he was in his room.

“I can’t find the radio”.

Mary said she couldn’t find the radio.

* Những động từ khiếm khuyết như: **would, could, might, should, ought to** khi tường thuật không thay đổi.

Một số thay đổi khác

<i>Trực tiếp</i>	<i>Tường thuật(Gián tiếp)</i>
here	there
this	that
these	those
now	then/ immediately
today	that day
yesterday	the day before/ the previous day
ago	before

next/ on Monday	the next/ following Monday
next week	the following week
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
The day after tomorrow	in two days' time/ two days later

"I'll see you tomorrow"
He said he would see me the next day/ the following day.
"I don't want to buy this book"
She said she didn't want to buy that book.

KEY 12

1. Tick (✓) the sentences that are in reported speech.

"I like ice- cream."

She said she liked ice- cream ✓

a. "I want to stay in bed"

b. Mary said that she felt terrible. ✓

c. "We go fishing every morning".

d. He said he didn't go to school the day before. ✓

2. Change the tenses of the verbs.

"I am busy", she said.

She said she*was*.....busy.

a. "I feel tired."

The little girl said she ...*felt*..... tired.

b. "It is very noisy in the city."

He said it*was*..... very noisy in the city.

c. "I will send you a postcard"
My next- door neighbor said he
....*would*..... me a postcard.

d. "We are going to the movie theater"
They said they ...*were*..... going the
movie theater.

3. Rewrite these sentences using Reported Speech.

"I am busy."

She says sheis.....busy.

a. "I feel tired"
The little girl says she ...*feels*..... tired.

b. "It is very noisy in the city."
He says it*is*.... very noisy in the city.

c. "I will send you a postcard."
My next- door neighbor tells me he
.....*will send*..... me a postcard.

d. "We are going to the movie theater."
They say they*are*..... going the
movie theater.

4. Choose "said" or "told"

Ruff **said** he couldn't hear me clearly.

a. He*said*..... he stayed up late the
night before.

b. He*told*..... me he stayed up late the
night before.

c. Nam ...*said*... he was playing at that time.

d. Lan*told*..... her father she would
come home late.

REPORTED SPEECH

(Trường thuật câu hỏi)

REMEMBER I

1. Wh- question:

Khi tường thuật lại câu hỏi, các em cần hết sức cẩn thận vì trật tự của từ có sự thay đổi.

Ex:

<i>Trực tiếp</i>	<i>Gián tiếp</i>
<i>"What's your name?"</i>	<i>He asked me what my name was.</i>

NOT ... ~~what was my name~~

<i>"Where do you live?"</i>	<i>She asked me where I lived.</i>
-----------------------------	------------------------------------

NOT ... ~~where did I live~~

<i>"Where can I buy a map?"</i>	<i>He asked me where he could buy a map.</i>
---------------------------------	--

NOT ... ~~where could he buy...~~

1. Change into reported speech.

"Where does he come from?", she asked me.

She asked me where he came from.

a. Doris said: "How long will it last?"

Doris asked.....

b. "What are your hobbies?"

The secretary asked Mai.....

c. "Why do you come here so late? ", my aunt asked.

My aunt asked.....

d. "Who puts the salt in my cup of tea?"

She wanted to know.....

REMEMBER II

2. Yes- No question:

Nếu câu hỏi không bắt đầu bằng các từ để hỏi thì phải dùng *if/ whether*.

<i>Trực tiếp</i> "Are you happy?"	<i>Gián tiếp</i> He asked me if I was happy.
--------------------------------------	---

NOT ... was I happy.

"Do you like music?"	She asked me if I liked music.
----------------------	--------------------------------

NOT ... if did I like music

"Can you swim?"	He asked me if I could swim.
-----------------	------------------------------

NOT ... could I swim.

2. Change into reported speech.

- a. Peter said to me: "Do you like my new shoes?"

Peter asked me *if I liked his new shoes*.

- b. "Are you still learning?" asked Mr James.

Mr James asked me.....

- c. "Will you come to my house tomorrow?"

I asked him.....

- d. "Must I clean the room?"

Fred asked his mother.....

A

Khi người nào yêu cầu, ra lệnh bạn làm gì, bạn có thể tường thuật lại bằng cách dùng *tell/ told*:

tell (told) + O + (not) to- inf: bảo ai làm gì

Ex:

Trực tiếp "Stop! " "Keep silent? " "Don't do it ! "	Gián tiếp <i>He told me to stop.</i> <i>She asked me to keep silent.</i> <i>He told me not to do it.</i>
---	--

3. Report these requests.

- a. "Could you buy me a newspaper?", the teacher said to us.

The teacher asked us.....

- b. "Can you lend me your pen?", she said.

She asked her brother.....

- c. "Would you post my letter?"

He asked me.....

- d. "Can you carry my bags?", Hoa's aunt said to me.

Hoa's aunt asked.....

B

Khi người nào nhờ bạn làm gì, bạn có thể tường thuật lại bằng cách dùng ask

ask (asked) + O + (not) to- inf : nhờ ai làm gì

Trực tiếp "Could you close the door?" "Would you keep quiet, please?"	Gián tiếp He asked me to close ... "He asked me to keep..."
--	--

4. Report these orders.
 - a. "Please don't make noise here". said Tim.
Tim told his friends.....
 - b. "Sit down."
Mr Thanh
 - c. "Answer my questions".
The teacher
 - d. "Don't run", he said to his children.
He.....

KEY 13

1. Change into reported speech.

"Where does he come from?", she asked me.
She asked me where he came from.

 - a. Doris said: "How long will it last?"
Doris asked me how long it would last.
 - b. "What are your hobbies?"
The secretary asked Mai what her hobbies were.
 - c. "Why do you come here so late?", my aunt asked.
My aunt asked me why I came there so late.
 - d. "Who puts the salt in my cup of tea?"
She wanted to know who put the salt in her cup of tea.

2. Change into reported speech.

- a. Peter said to me: "Do you like my new shoes?"

Peter asked me if I liked his new shoes.

- b. "Are you still learning?", asked Mr James.

Mr James asked me if I was still learning.

- c. "Will you come to my house tomorrow?"

I asked him if he would come to my house the following day.

- d. "Must I clean the room?"

Fred asked his mother if he had to clean the room.

3. Report these requests.

- a. "Could you buy me a newspaper?", the teacher said to us.

The teacher asked us to buy her a newspaper.

- b. "Can you lend me your pen?", she said.

She asked her brother to lend her his pen

- c. "Would you post my letter?"

He asked me to post his letter.

- d. "Can you carry my bags?", Hoa's aunt said to her.

Hoa's aunt asked her to carry her bags.

4. Report these orders.

a. "Please don't make noise here", said Tim.

Tim told his friends not to make noise there.

b. "Sit down."

Mr. Thanh told me to sit down.

c. "Answer my questions".

The teacher told us to answer her questions.

d. "Don't run", he said to his children.

He told his children not to run.

PREPOSITIONS (Giới từ)

I. Prepositions of position: giới từ chỉ vị trí

Chúng ta sử dụng các giới từ như: at, on, in, outside \neq inside, under \neq above, in front of \neq behind, between, among, next to, in the middle of, at the top of \neq at the bottom of, at the back of, on (to) the left of \neq on (to) the right of... để chỉ vị trí của chủ từ (người hay vật).

Ex: - *Where is the table?*

- *The table is in the middle of the room.*

* *Chú ý: at school \neq in school*

Ex: *I am at school. (I attend school.)*

I am in school. (I am actually inside the building)

II. Prepositions of time (giới từ chỉ thời gian):

at, in, on, between, before, after, since, until, during,...

1. **At (+ giờ): at 7a.m, at 7 o'clock.**

- at the moment = now = at present = at this time, at that time = (then), at noon/ night/ midnight/ midday.
- At sunset/ dawn, at lunchtime...
- Before/ after + giờ

2. **On (+ ngày, ngày đặc biệt): on Sunday, on March 5, on New Year's Day, on Christmas Day, on my birthday...**

3. **In (+ tháng, năm, mùa...): in June, in 2005**

- In the morning/ afternoon/ evening, in (the) winter/ summer..., in the 20th century, in the past/ future..., in the 1870s...
- In + 1 khoảng thời gian ở tương lai
Ex: in 2 months = in 2 months' time: trong 2 tháng nữa.
- Không dùng at/ in/ on trước last/ next/ every/ this.

4. **between...and (giờ ...giờ)**

Ex: I will arrive between 7.30 and 8.00.

5. **For (+ 1 khoảng thời gian)**

Ex: I have lived in Hue for 3 years.

6. **Since (+ mốc thời gian)**

Ex: I have been here since last week.

7. **Until (= till + 1 thời điểm)**

He works until lunchtime.

MỘT SỐ THÀNH NGỮ THÔNG DỤNG

1. agree to : *đồng ý với*
2. all over the world : *trên toàn thế giới*
3. be aware of : *nhận thức được*
4. apply for : *nộp đơn*
5. change st into st : *biến cái gì thành cái gì*
6. cheer SO up : *làm ai vui lên*
7. come over : *đến*
8. come up with : *tìm thấy, đưa ra*
9. be concerned about : *lo lắng về*
10. be covered with : *được bao phủ bởi*
11. be cruel to : *độc ác với ai*
12. die of...(a disease) : *chết vì bệnh*
13. be different from : *khác*
14. enroll for : *ghi danh..*
15. escape from : *thoát khỏi*
16. be far from : *xa...*
17. be fond of : *thích*
18. be full of : *đầy*
19. get good grade for : *đạt điểm cao về*
20. get out of : *đi ra khỏi*
21. give SO st = give st to SO : *đưa, tặng cho ai cái gì*
22. be grateful to SO for st : *biết ơn ai về điều gì*
23. in front of : *trước*
24. in the middle of : *ở giữa*
25. be interested in : *quan tâm, thích thú*
26. in order to = so as to : *để*
27. learn by heart : *học thuộc lòng*

28. look after : *chăm sóc*
29. look for : *tìm kiếm*
30. look up : *tra từ điển*
31. be on : *(phim...) được chiếu*
32. out of SO's reach: *xa tầm tay của ai*
33. participate/ take part in : *tham gia*
34. pick SO up : *đón ai*
35. be proud of : *tự hào về*
36. take pride in : *tự hào về*
37. put away : *cất đi*
38. put pressure on : *ấn mạnh tay*
39. reach SO at : *điện thoại cho ai theo số*
40. respond to : *đáp lại*
41. replace with : *thay thế bằng*
42. be responsible for : *chịu trách nhiệm về*
43. be the same as : *giống*
44. speak to/ with : *nói chuyện với*
45. spend time/ money on st...: *dành thời gian, tiền bạc vào việc gì = spend time/ money doing st*
46. thank you for : *cảm ơn về*
47. throw away : *ném đi*
48. tie SO/ st to a tree with a rope: *trói ai/ cái gì vào gốc cây bằng 1 sợi dây thừng*
49. think of/ about : *nghĩ về*
50. try to- inf : *cố gắng làm gì ≠ try + V-ing: thử làm gì*
51. work harder on : *học chăm hơn về*

TÍNH TỪ

* Tính từ là những từ chỉ phẩm chất, trạng thái...thường đứng sau động từ tobe và trước danh từ.

* Tính từ thường tận cùng là **-ful, -less, -al, -ive, -able...** Tính từ chỉ người thường tận cùng là **-ed**. Tính từ chỉ vật thường tận cùng là **-ing**.

* Sau tính từ ta dùng **to- inf** hoặc **Noun clause** (mệnh đề danh từ).

* Sau **be/ get/ become/ seem/ hold/ keep + tính từ**

REMEMBER 1:

Một số động từ khi thêm **ING** hoặc **ED** sẽ tạo thành hai loại tính từ. Tính từ tận cùng là **-ing** (còn gọi là *hiện tại phân từ*) mang nghĩa chủ động dùng để chỉ tác động hay ảnh hưởng đối với người hoặc vật khác. Tính từ tận cùng là **-ed** (còn gọi là *quá khứ phân từ*) mang nghĩa bị động dùng để chỉ người hay vật bị ảnh hưởng hoặc tác động của người hay vật khác.

Ex: *This movie is interesting.*

I am interested in this movie.

Một số cặp tính từ thường gặp:

ING	ED
<i>amazing</i>	<i>amazed</i>
<i>amusing</i>	<i>amused</i>
<i>annoying</i>	<i>annoyed</i>
<i>astonishing</i>	<i>astonished</i>
<i>confusing</i>	<i>confused</i>
<i>depressing</i>	<i>depressed</i>
<i>embarrassing</i>	<i>embarrassed</i>

<i>exciting</i>	<i>excited</i>
<i>frightening</i>	<i>frightened</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>interested</i>
<i>satisfying</i>	<i>satisfied</i>
<i>surprising</i>	<i>surprised</i>
<i>worrying</i>	<i>worried</i>

REMEMBER II:

1. **to- inf** theo sau một số tính từ trong các cấu trúc như:

a) **It + [be] + Adj + to- inf**

Ex: *It's difficult/ easy/ hard/ important/ interesting/ exciting/ (im)possible/ dangerous/ safe... to- inf*

b) **S + [be] + Adj + to- inf**

Ex: *I am amazed/ astonished/ surprised/ delighted/ glad / happy / pleased/ disappointed/ relieved/ sorry... to...*

c) **It [be] + Adj + of + Sb + to- inf**

Ex: *It's nice/ kind/ good/ glad/ careless/ clever/ generous/ polite/ silly/ stupid of you to...*

2. Sau tính từ : *afraid/ amazed/ astonished/ surprised/ delighted/ glad / happy / pleased/ disappointed/ relieved/ sorry...* ta dùng mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause) để nói lên cảm nhận của ai về việc gì

Ex: *I'm delighted that you passed your English exam.*

REMEMBER III :

Các hình thức so sánh của tính từ

A. So sánh hơn và so sánh nhất (Comparative and Superlative)

a. Tính từ ngắn/ dài:

* **Ngắn:** có 1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng là **y, ow, er, le**.

Ex: big, small, happy, narrow, clever, noble, ...

* **Dài:** có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Ex: modern, interesting, beautiful, exciting...

* Các tính từ tận cùng là: **-on (common), -ant (pleasant)** có thể là tính từ ngắn hoặc dài nhưng các tính từ tận cùng là **-ful, less** luôn luôn là tính từ dài

b. Công thức:

<i>Adj</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
short	<i>adj + ER + than</i>	<i>the + adj + EST</i>
long	<i>more + adj + than</i>	<i>the + most + adj</i>

c. Chú ý:

* So sánh hơn là hình thức so sánh giữa 2 người hoặc 2 vật khác nhau còn so sánh nhất cần có từ 3 người hoặc vật trở lên.

* Tính từ tận cùng có dạng **phụ âm-nguyên âm- phụ âm** phải gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm **_ER/ _EST**.

Ex: hot → hotter / hottest

* Tính từ tận cùng là “y” phải chuyển thành “i” rồi thêm **ER/ EST**.

* Một số tính từ 2 âm tiết như: happy, clever có thể chấp nhận cả hai dạng tính từ: ngắn và dài.

Ex:

happy	→	happier	→	the happiest
clever	→	more happy	→	the most happy
		cleverer		the cleverest
		more clever		the most clever

* Một số tính từ đặc biệt:

<i>Adj</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
good	<i>better</i>	the best
bad	<i>worse</i>	the worst
much/ many	<i>more</i>	the most
little	<i>less</i>	the least
far	<i>further/ farther</i>	the furthest/ farthest

REMEMBER IV:

So sánh giống và khác nhau (Same/ Different)

a. Same:

to be the same (noun) as

Ex: Hoa's dress is the same as mine (my dress).

He is the same age as me.

b. Different:

to be different from

Ex: Lipton tea is different from Dilmah tea.

REMEMBER IV :

LIKE AND AS

A. "Like"

a. Giới từ + danh từ/ đại từ hoặc V-ing:
như là, giống như.

Ex: - Your house is like a palace.

- She is a teacher, like me.

- Be careful. The floor is slippery. It's like walking on ice.

b. Thường đi sau "look/ sound..

Ex: - He looks like an actor.

- What's that noise? It sounds like a baby crying.

c. Like= such as, for example(chẳng hạn như, ví dụ như)

Ex: - Some sports, like boxing, is very dangerous.

B. "As"

a) nghĩa là "như". Sau "as" là mệnh đề (Clause)

Ex: - They came to the party as they promised.

b) Giới từ: là, với tư cách là, trên cương vị là...

Ex: - As a manager, James has to make important decisions.

- He works as an assistant.

c) Thường dùng với các cụm từ như: as you know (như các bạn đã biết), as usual (như thường lệ), = as always, as I thought/

expected/ said (như tôi đã nghĩ/ mong đợi/ nói)...

d) regard...as (xem như là)

Ex: - He regards me as his best friend.

C. So sánh “like” và “as”

As	Like
1. <i>You should do it as I show you. (Bạn nên làm như tôi đã chỉ cho bạn.)</i>	<i>You should do it like this. (Bạn nên làm như thế này.)</i>
2. <i>During the war, our house is used as a hospital. (Trong chiến tranh nhà tôi được dùng làm bệnh viện). (Nó thật sự đã là bệnh viện.)</i>	<i>Everyone is ill at home. Our house is like a hospital. (It isn't really a hospital.) (Mọi người đều bị ốm nằm ở nhà. Nhà tôi như là một bệnh viện.) (Nó thật sự không phải là bệnh viện.)</i>

TRẠNG TỪ

REMEMBER I :

Thường tận cùng là -ly và đi kèm động từ thường. Có thể tạo thành trạng từ theo công thức sau đây:

Tính từ + ly = trạng từ

Ex: Bad - badly

Beautiful - beautifully

Happy- happily

- * Tính từ tận cùng là “y” phải chuyển thành i+ ly

REMEMBER II : Các hình thức so sánh:

1. So sánh bằng:

as + adv + as

Minh drives as carefully as Ba does.

She walked as fast as she could to school.

2. So sánh hơn và so sánh nhất (chỉ áp dụng đối với các trạng từ chỉ cách thức)

a. Trạng từ ngắn/ dài

- * Ngắn: là các trạng từ đặc biệt như: late, early, fast, hard.

- * Dài: thường tận cùng là -ly: slowly, carefully, beautifully.

REMEMBER III : Adverbial Clauses of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)

- * Là các mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng các liên từ chỉ thời gian thường đi trước hoặc sau một mệnh đề chính để chỉ quan hệ về thời gian: when (khi), while= as(trong khi), until = till (cho đến khi), as soon as (ngay khi), since (từ khi), after (sau khi), before (trước khi), by the time (vào khoảng thời gian).

- * Các liên từ này có thể đứng đầu câu hay giữa câu. Khi liên từ đứng đầu câu, 2 mệnh đề của câu được tách rời nhau bằng dấu phẩy.

*Ex: We used to go fishing when we were young.
When we were young, we used to go fishing.*

SỰ HOÀ HỢP CÁC THÌ TRONG CÂU **CÓ MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGŨ CHỈ** **THỜI GIAN**

a.

When	+ S + V (S. Present), S +	V
As soon as		(S. Future)
Until		V (Present Perfect)

S + V(S. Future)	when	+ S + V(Present Perfect)
S + V(S. Present)	as soon as	
	until	

b.

	when	+ S + Ved ₂
S + Ved ₂	as soon as	
	until	

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- * Được dùng khi chủ ngữ và túc từ chỉ là một.
- * Đứng ở sau chủ ngữ hoặc cuối câu.

REMEMBER I:

* Singular (Số ít)

I	→	myself
You	→	yourself
He	→	himself
She	→	herself
It	→	itself

* Plural (Số nhiều)

You	→	yourself
We	→	ourselves
They	→	themselves

REMEMBER II

- * Không dùng đại từ phản thân trong các trường hợp sau đây:

a) Sau cụm từ: **take/ bring something with..**

Ex: It might rain. I'll take an umbrella with me.

(not with myself)

b) Sau các động từ như: **concentrate(tập trung)/ feel(cảm thấy)/ relax(thư giãn)/ meet(gặp)/ wash(giặt)/ shave(cạo râu)/ dress(mặc áo quần)...**

Ex: I got up, washed my face and then dressed.

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC NGŨ PHÁP

CƠ BẢN

I. Enough: đủ (không đủ).. để làm gì

a. Với tính từ:

(not) adj + enough + (for sb) + to- inf

Ex: *This book is **good enough** (for me) to read.*

*I am **strong enough** to carry that suitcase.*

NOT ~~*I am strong enough (for me) to carry that suitcase.*~~

b. Với danh từ:

enough + noun

Ex: *She does not have **enough money** to buy a house.*

II. Too...to: quá đến nỗi không thể

too + adj +(for sb) + to- inf

He is too young to go to school (He is not old enough to go to school).

III. Used to: đã từng, đã thường (nói về thói quen trong quá khứ, bây giờ không còn nữa)

used to + bare- inf

(bare- inf = động từ nguyên mẫu không "to")

** Mở rộng:

be/ get used to + V- ing: quen với việc gì

IV. to = in order to = so as to: để (chỉ mục đích)

to/ in order to/ so as to + bare- inf

Ex: He works hard **to/ in order to/ so as to** pass the exams.

not to

in order not to

so as not to

+ bare- inf: để không

**** Phân biệt: so that: để...**

so that + S + can...+ bare- inf

S + can...+ bare- inf = Clause (mệnh đề)

Ex: He works hard **so that he can** pass the exams.

V. Những từ để hỏi trước to- inf.

ask

decide

explain

forget + what/ where/ how/ whether... + to- inf

know

remember

understand...

ask

tell + Sb + what/ where/ how/ whether... + to- inf

show

VI. Các dạng chính của động từ

1. Bare- inf (nguyên mẫu không “to”):

Động từ giữ nguyên không thay đổi khi đứng sau các từ hoặc cụm từ như:

- Động từ khiếm khuyết (Modals): will/ would/ shall/ should/ can/ could/ may/ might/ must/ have to/ ought to...

- Used to, let, let's, make, have (nhờ), help*

* Sau “help” ta có thể dùng động từ nguyên mẫu có “to”(to- inf) hoặc không “to”(bare- inf):

2. To- inf (nguyên mẫu có “to”): Động từ thêm “to” khi đứng sau các từ hoặc cụm từ như:

- enough

- too + adj + to- inf

- tính từ hoặc tính từ + danh từ

- It + (be) + tính từ + of + Sb + to- inf

Ex: It is nice/ kind/ good/ polite/ silly/ clever of you to do that...

- ask, begin= start, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, intend = plan = mean, invite, know, learn (how), need, promise, remember, seem, tell, try*, want, would like, Would you like..?

* Try + to- inf: cố gắng

* Try + V-ing: thử làm gì

3. V-ing

- Sau giới từ: in, on, at, of, from...

- Sau động từ chỉ sở thích: enjoy, like, love, hate, dislike.

- Sau mind, spend, no, stop, to be busy, look forward to...

VII: ing/ ed clause

- a. **Ing- clause**(Present participle phrase: Cụm hiện tại phân từ) thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đi trước nó mang nghĩa chủ động

Ex: Do you know the girl talking to Mr Thanh?

(Bạn có biết cô gái(người mà) đang nói chuyện với ông Thanh không?)

- b. **Ed- clause**(Past participle phrase: Cụm quá khứ phân từ) thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ, bổ nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đi trước nó mang nghĩa bị động.

None of the people invited to Bob's party came.

(Không ai trong số những người được mời đến dự tiệc của Bob đến cả.)

CHƯƠNG II: EXERCISES

TENSES

I. Use the correct tense of the verb in each sentence.

1. That child always(get) up early.
2. They(be) in prison on January 1st, 2000.
3. She is angry with him because he(always/ joke).
4. She(take) a shower when I came.
5. How long ago you (meet) Jonny?
6. We(take) an English exam next Sunday.
7. I(feel) bored at the moment.
8. Where.....you.....(be)?
- I(not/ see) you for a week.
9. Where your dad(be)?
- He.....(water) the flowers in the garden.
10. Would you like to go to the restaurant?
- I'd love to but I.....(have) lunch.
11. While I.....(sleep) last night, I suddenly (hear) a scream.
12. We.....(save) for one month.
13. He.....(be) to many interviews but so far he..... (not/ find) a job that suits him. He.....(apply) for an interesting job last week, but unfortunately

- he(not/ get) it. But
 he.....(not/ give) up hope. He
(see) an advertisement for
 another job in the paper yesterday, and
 he.....(apply) for it. .
14. Those two(fix) the car now.
15. Miss Vivian(teach) here since
 she(leave) school.
16. I(not/ know) where he
(be) now.
17. Mary(stand) at the top of the
 hill when someone.....(run) into her.
18. It's too noisy here. Those boys
(always/ make) so much noise. .
19. After his wife's death, the farmer
(get) married again.
20. I(help) you with some money, I
 promise.

KEY

1. gets
2. were
3. is always joking
4. was taking
5. did you meet
6. are going to take
7. am feeling
8. have you been, haven't seen
9. is, is watering
10. am having
11. was sleeping, heard

12. have saved
13. has been, has not found, applied, did not get, has not given, saw, has applied.
14. are fixing
15. has taught, left
16. do not know, is
17. was standing, ran
18. are always making
19. got
20. will

PASSIVE VOICE

I. *Change into passive voice.*

1. People clean and reuse milk bottles many times.
2. My classmates give me some flowers on my birthday.
3. When will they hold the meeting?
4. No one can answer this question.
5. They will build another bridge here next year.
6. Everybody knows the news.
7. People all over the world speak English.
8. Mr Johnson sold his house for 100 million dong last month.
9. One of my best friends has just written me a letter.
10. More and more people use motorbikes nowadays.

KEY

1. Milk bottles are cleaned and reused many times.
2. Some flowers are given to me on my birthday by my classmates.
3. When will the meeting be held?
4. This question can't be answered.
5. Another bridge will be built here next year.
6. The news is known.
7. English is spoken all over the world.
8. Mr Johnson's house was sold for 100 million dong last month.
9. A letter has just been written to me by one of my best friends.
10. Motorbikes are used more and more nowadays.

II. *Choose the best answer.*

1. *They give him the money.*
 - a) He is given the money.
 - b) The money is given for him.
 - c) The money is given to him.
 - d) a & c are correct
2. *I will paint my house next month.*
 - a) My house will be painted next month.
 - b) My house next month will be painted.
 - c) My house is painted next month.
 - d) My house is going to be painted next month.
3. *The old man puts some boxes of chocolates on the shelf.*

- a) Some boxes of chocolates on the shelf are put.
 - b) Some boxes are put on the shelf chocolates.
 - c) Some boxes of chocolates on the shelf are put by the old man.
 - d) Some boxes of chocolates are put on the shelf by the old man.
4. **I didn't realize that someone was recording our conversation.*
- a) That someone was recording our conversation I didn't realize
 - b) I didn't realize that someone was being recorded our conversation.
 - c) I didn't realize that our conversation was recorded
 - d) I didn't realize that our conversation was being recorded.
5. *People don't use that road very often.*
- a) That road is not used very often
 - b) That road is used not very often
 - c) That road very often is not used
 - d) That road is very often not used.
6. *They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.*
- a) They will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
 - b) They will be asked at the interview a lot of questions.
 - c) You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.

- d) You will be asked at the interview a lot of questions.
7. ** It is said that many people are homeless after the floods.*
- a) Many people are said to be homeless after the floods.
 - b) Many people are said that are homeless after the floods.
 - c) That many people are said to be homeless after the floods.
 - d) That many people are said they are homeless after the floods.
8. *The manager has changed the date of the meeting.*
- a) The manager has been changed the date of the meeting.
 - b) The manager has been changed by the date of the meeting.
 - c) The date of the meeting has been changed by the manager.
 - d) The date of the meeting by the manager has been changed.
9. *They gave me a book, showed me where to begin and that was all.*
- a) I was given a book, showed where to begin and that was all.
 - b) I was given a book, I was showed where to begin and that was all.
 - c) I gave a book, showed where to begin and that was all.
 - d) a & b are correct.

10. John told me to read "The Godfather"
- "The Godfather" was read by me.
 - "The Godfather" was told to read.
 - I was told to read "The Godfather".
 - I read "The Godfather" was told by John.
11. The room at the moment.
- is cleaned
 - is being cleaned
 - was cleaned
 - has been cleaned
12. George didn't have his car yesterday when I saw him. It at the garage.
- was being serviced
 - is being serviced
 - was been serviced
 - had been serviced
13. The bank robbers by the police as soon as possible.
- must find
 - must be find
 - must be found
 - must have found

KEY

1. d 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. c
9. d 10. c 11. b 12. a 13. c

REPORTED SPEECH

I. Choose the best answer:

1. "Tell me about your hobbies", I told Jin.

- a) I told Jim to tell him about your hobbies.
 - b) I told Jim to tell me about your hobbies.
 - c) I told Jim to tell me about his hobbies.
 - d) I told Jim to tell me about my hobbies.
2. *"Please meet me next week."*
- a) Dr Lam told Hoa to meet him next week.
 - b) Dr Lam told Hoa to meet her next week.
 - c) Dr Lam told Hoa meet him next week.
 - d) Dr Lam told Hoa meeting him next week.
3. *"Can you go to the meeting with me tonight?", Bill asked us.*
- a) Bill asked us to go to the meeting with him that night.
 - b) Bill asked us if we could go to the meeting with him that night.
 - c) We asked Bill to go to the meeting with us that night.
 - d) a & b are correct
4. *The teacher said to us: " Don't come back before one o'clock."*
- a) The teacher said us not to come back before one o'clock.
 - b) The teacher said to us we don't come back before one o'clock.
 - c) The teacher told us not to come back before one o'clock.

- d) The teacher told us to not come back before one o'clock.
5. *"You should eat less.", my mother said to me.*
- a) My mother said she should eat less.
 - b) My mother said I should eat less.
 - c) I said my mother should eat less.
 - d) I said I should eat less.
6. *Don't try that again.", she said angrily.*
- a) She angrily told me not to try that again.
 - b) She angrily told me not to try this again.
 - c) She said angrily that I did not to try that again.
 - d) She said angrily not try that again.
7. *"How old are you?", she asked.*
- a) She asked me how old I am.
 - b) She asked me how old am I .
 - c) She asked me how old I was
 - d) She asked me how old was I.
8. *"We'll inform you as soon as there is any news.", the nurse said to Mr. Ron.*
- a) The nurse told Mr. Ron to tell you as soon as there is any news.
 - b) The nurse told Mr. Ron as soon as there was any news.
 - c) The nurse said that she would tell Mr. Ron as soon as there was any news.
 - d) The nurse said to tell Mr. Ron as soon as there was any news.

9. *"Don't leave me alone!", she said to Tim.*
a) She told Tim not to leave her alone.
b) She told Tim to not leave her alone.
c) She told Tim to leave her alone.
d) Tim told her not to leave him alone.
10. *"Could you please pass me the salt?", I said.*
a) I asked him to pass me the salt.
b) I asked him pass me the salt.
c) He asked me to pass him the salt.
d) He asked me pass him the salt.

KEY:

1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. a
10. a

PREPOSITIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. It's 34th street Madison Avenue and Park Avenue.
2. the beginning, everything seemed to be difficult for us.
3. I'm very proud you, Tim.
4. Are you interested watching cowboy movies?
5. We haven't seen our cousin last Monday.
6. There's a bus station in front my house.

7. Our office is165 Main street. It's the post office.
8. The meeting will be held January and February.
9. The Jones family lived in Canada two or three years.
10. I usually have my lunch break noon.
11. Sandra works a computer company in Los Angeles, California..
12. We are grateful you your kind help.
13. Do you need any help your bag?
14. At the station, we gotthe taxi, hurried to the platform, and got the train
15. Do you mind if I sit the front seat..... the car?
16. My best friend, John is thinking..... importing flowers..... Viet Nam.
17. We are waiting..... the arrival of his plane.
18. Many trees are cut to make paper.
19. Yesterday, Hoa fell her bike and hit her head the road.
20. My brother got good grades English and Math last semester.
21. They are very good repairing household appliances.
22. Can you come..... to my place the weekend?

23. The ambulance will be here five minutes.
24. Don't worry us. We can look themselves.
25. We are planning to help the community..... encouraging all members to participate a recycling program. ,
26. The children are excited.....going holiday.
27. I bought a new bicycle instead.....a dress.
28. I prefer cities.....the countryside.
29. It was nice..... you to visit me.
30. We are all looking forward Peter coming home.

KEY

1. on, between
2. At
3. of
4. in
5. since
6. of
7. at, by (near, opposite)
8. between
9. for
10. at
11. for
12. to, for
13. with

14. out, of, on
15. in, of
16. of, from
17. for
18. down
19. off, on
20. for
21. at
22. over, at (on)
23. in
24. about, after
25. by, in
26. about, on
27. of
28. to
29. of
30. to.

COMPARISONS

I. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the comparative or superlative of the adjectives/ adverbs :

1. Let's go by car. It's much
(cheap) than traveling by airplane.
2. Her illness was(serious) than we
thought.
3. I'm too tired. I can't walk(far).
4. The more expensive the hotel, the
.....(good) the service.
5. He is one of the.....(bad) students.

6. The secretary can type.....(fast) than her boss.
7. He has just caused an accident again. He is the(careless) driver of all.
8. He was the.....(great) actor of his time, but not the (intelligent).
9. Who is.....(fat), you or your brother?
10. My father uses the car..... (much) than the rest of us, and he drives..... (fast) than anyone does.
11. He parked his car in the.....(narrow) street in the village, and when other drivers complained, he got.....(angry) and.....(unpleasant). The police came and took the car away so perhaps he'll be.....(careful) in future.

KEY

1. cheaper
2. more serious
3. farther
4. better
5. worst
6. faster
7. most careless
8. greatest, the most intelligent
9. fatter
10. more, faster
11. narrowest, angrier, more unpleasant, more careful.

II. Choose the best answer.

1. *Bill's garden is larger than Joe's. It is.....*
 - a. larger garden
 - b. a large garden
 - c. large garden
 - d. largest garden
2. *Joe's house is(good) in the town. It is the best..... them all.*
 - a. the best/ of
 - b. the best/ in
 - c. better/ of
 - d. better/ in
3. *His essay is more interesting..... me*
 - a. as
 - b. like
 - c. for
 - d. than
4. *I think I have..... money than you.*
 - a. least
 - b. fewer
 - c. less
 - d. more little
5. *Ba and Khai are both careful, but Nam isthe three.*
 - a. the carefulest
 - b. carefulest
 - c. the most careful
 - d. more careful
6. *My little sister speaks English we expected.*
 - a. badly
 - b. best
 - c. more fluently than
 - d. more better than
7. *They own more land than.....*
 - a. very/ I
 - b. very/ me
 - c. much/ I
 - d. much/ I do
8. *Our neighbor came as quickly..... he could.*
 - a. like
 - b. as
 - c. than
 - d. for

9. I suggest(visit) the history museum.
10. They agreed(lend) me some money and asked me(give) it back as soon as possible.
11. Are you fond of.....(arrange) flowers?
12. We are thinking of(buy) a new car.
13. They like.....(go) out but they don't know where.....(go)..
14. My mum said she couldn't(help) me(do) my homework and she told me.....(do) the homework on my own.
15. Tom let me(drive) his car yesterday.
16. Would you like.....(play) tennis today?
17. Would you mind if I.....(borrow) you some money?
18. The children try.....(unlock) the key.
19. In order.....(borrow) books, the readers must have library cards.
20. What should you.....(do) to keep your teeth clean and healthy?

KEY

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. working | 11. arranging |
| 2. receiving | 12. buying |
| 3. opening | 13. going, to go |
| 4. use | 14. help, do, to do |
| 5. writing | 15. drive |
| 6. to dance | 16. to play |
| 7. to learn | 17. borrowed |
| 8. not to go | 18. to unlock |
| 9. visiting | 19. to borrow |
| 10. to lend, to give | 20. do |

APPENDIX

I. IRREGULAR VERBS

	Hiện tại	Quá khứ	Quá khứ phân từ
Những động từ có 3 cột giống nhau	1. cost : trị giá 2. cut : cắt 3. hit : tông, cụng, đụng 4. hurt : bị thương 5. let : để 6. put : đặt 7. set : lập 8. spread : lan tràn 9. shut : đóng 10. read : đọc/ri:d/	cost cut hit hurt let put set spread shut read/red/	cost cut hit hurt let put set spread shut read/red/
Những động từ có cột 2 và 3 giống	11. bring : mang 12. build: xây dựng 13. burn : đốt cháy 14. buy : mua	brought built burnt bought	brought built burnt bought

nhau	15.	catch : bắt, đón	caught	caught
	16.	dig : đào	dug	dug
	17.	feel : cảm thấy	felt	felt
	18.	fight : chiến đấu	fought	fought
	19.	find : tìm thấy	found	found
	20.	forget : quên	forgot	forgot
	21.	get : lấy	got	got
	22.	hang : treo	hung	hung
	23.	hold : tổ chức	held	held
	24.	have: có	had	had
	25.	keep : giữ	kept	kept
	26.	hear : nghe	heard	heard
	27.	lay : đặt nằm, đẻ trứng	laid	laid
	28.	lead : dẫn đến	led	led
	29.	leave : rời	left	left
	30.	lend : cho mượn	lent	lent
	31.	light : thắp(đèn), châm lửa	lit	lit
	32.	lose : mất	lost	lost
	33.	make : làm	made	made
	34.	mean : có nghĩa, có ý định	meant	meant
	35.	meet : gặp	met	met
	36.	pay : trả tiền	paid	paid
	37.	retell : kể lại	retold	retold
	38.	say : nói	said	said
	39.	sell : bán	sold	sold
	40.	send : gửi	sent	sent
	41.	shine : chiếu sáng	shone	shone
	42.	shoot : bắn	shot	shot
	43.	sit : ngồi	sat	sat
	44.	sleep : ngủ	slept	slept

Những
động
từ có
cột 2
và 3
giống
nhau

	45. spell: đánh vần	spelt	spelt
	46. spend : trải qua, dành (thời gian, tiền bạc) vào việc gì	spent	spent
	47. stand : đứng	stood	stood
	48. stick : dán	stuck	stuck
	49. sting : chích, đốt(ong,..)	stung	stung
	50. strike : tấn công	struck	struck
	51. sweep : quét nhà	swept	swept
	52. teach : dạy	taught	taught
	53. tell : kể	told	told
	54. think : suy nghĩ	thought	thought
	55. understand : hiểu	understood	understood
	56. weep : lau, chùi	wept	wept
	57. win : thắng	won	won
Những động từ có cột 1 và 3 giống nhau	58. become : trở nên, trở thành	became	become
	59. come : đến	came	come
	60. run : chạy	ran	run

	61. begin : bắt đầu	began	begun
	62. drink : uống	drank	drunk
	63. ring : reo(điện thoại)	rang	rung
	64. sink : chìm	sank	sunk
	65. swim : bơi	swam	swum

Những động từ có dạng khác nhau	66. blow : thổi	blew	blown
	67. draw : vẽ	drew	drawn
	68. grow : trồng	grew	grown
	69. know : biết	knew	known
	70. see : thấy, xem	saw	seen
	71. show : trình bày, biểu diễn	showed	shown
	72. throw : ném	threw	thrown
	73. beat : đánh đập	beat	beaten
	74. drive : lái xe	drove	driven
	75. eat : ăn	ate	eaten
	76. forgive : tha thứ	forgave	forgiven
	77. give : đưa, cho	gave	given
	78. ride : cỡi, đi (xe đạp...)	rode	ridden
	79. take : lấy	took	risen
	80. write : viết	wrote	written
	81. break : làm vỡ, bể	broke	broken
	82. choose : chọn	chose	chosen
	83. freeze : làm đông	froze	frozen
	84. speak : nói	spoke	spoken
	85. steal : ăn cắp	stole	stolen
	86. wake : tỉnh giấc	woke	woken

87. be(is/ am/ are) : là	was/ were	been
88. fly : bay	flew	flown
89. go : đi	went	gone
90. lie : nằm	lay	lain
91. wear : mang, mặc, đội	wore	worn
92. do : làm	did	done

II. EVERYDAY CONVERSATION

1. Asking for permissions (*xin phép*)

a)

May

Could I/ we + Vbare-inf + ...(please) ?

Can

- Accepting (*cho phép*)
 - i. Yes, certainly/ of course.
 - ii. Go ahead
 - iii. Do, please.
 - iv. Yes, ok/ All right.
- Refusing (*từ chối*)
 - v. I'm sorry, but...
 - vi. I'm terribly sorry, but...

b)

Do you mind if I + Vbare-inf ...?

Would you mind if I + Vs.past ...?

- Accepting (*cho phép*)
 - vii. No, of course not.

- viii. Not at all
- ix. Please do.
- x. Please go ahead.
- xi. Never mind. Go ahead.
- xii. No, really.

- Refusing (từ chối)

- xiii. I'm sorry, but...
- xiv. I'm sorry, that is not possible.
- xv. I'd rather/ prefer you didn't.

2. Requests (yêu cầu)

a)

Can/ Could + you + Vbare-inf...(please) ?
Will/ Would

b)

Could you do me a favor?
I need a favor.

c)

Do you mind + (possessive adj) + V-ing ?
Would

- Accepting(cho phép)

- xvi. Certainly/ Of course/ Sure.
- xvii. No problem
- xviii. What can I do for you?
- xix. How can I help you?

- Refusing (từ chối)

xx. I'm sorry, I'm really busy.

3. Offerings (*đề nghị*)

xxi. May I help you ?

xxii. Do you need any help ?

xxiii. Let me help you.

- Accepting (*cho phép*)

xxiv. Yes. Thank you.

xxv. Yes. That's very kind of you.

- Refusing (*từ chối*)

xxvi. No. Thank you

xxvii. No. Thank you. I'm fine.

4. Invitations (*lời mời*)

Would you like + to-inf ...?

I'd like to invite you to...

- Accepting(*cho phép*)

xxviii. I'd like to/ I'd love to...

xxix. That will be great.

xxx. This is a nice surprise.

xxxi. I'd be happy/ glad to accept.

- Refusing (*từ chối*)

xxxii. I'd like to, but...

xxxiii. What a pity! but...

xxxiv. I'm terribly sorry, but...

xxxv. Thank you any way.

5. *Saying thank you*

Thank you for + Noun/ V-ing...
I'm (very) grateful to you for ...

- Responses

- xxxvi. You're welcome.
- xxxvii. That's all right/ ok.
- xxxviii. It was my pleasure.
- xxxix. Not at all.

III. FUN SPOT

1. How many words can you make using letters from the word "APPOINTMENT"?
When you have finished, score yourself.

10 - 15 words = Great!

6 - 9 words = Good!

3 - 5 words = OK.

1 - 3 words = We know you can do better.

2. Change only one letter in each row to turn "HAT" into "PEN"

	H	A	T
	P	E	N

3. Write each of the words below in the correct blank to form another word.

and art er oo ea
 br _____ kfast
 pref _____
 bamb _____
 farml _____
 p _____ ime
 conc _____ n
 s _____ lē

4. Add one more letter to each word so as to make new ones.

- read - heel
- mad - hat
- his - the
- any - car
- hear - plane
- son - late
- unit - not

Ex: *read* --- *bread*

IV. SAMPLE TEST

I. Circle the word that contains a different vowel sound.

Ex: 0. A. black **(B.) want** C. mad
 D. hand

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. received | B. looked | C. arrived | D. reserved |
| 2. A. friends | B. grades | C. books | D. has |
| 3. A. thin | B. slim | C. skin | D. life |
| 4. A. certainly | B. paint. | C. pain | D. contain |

5. *Saying thank you*

Thank you for + Noun/ V-ing...
I'm (very) grateful to you for ...

- Responses

- xxxvi. You're welcome.
- xxxvii. That's all right/ ok.
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| 2. A. friends | B. grades | C. books | D. has |
| 3. A. thin | B. slim | C. skin | D. life |
| 4. A. certainly | B. paint | C. pain | D. contain |

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 5. A. | B. | C. | D. |
| local | sociable | joke | orphanage |
| 6. A. short | B. hot | C. lot | D. soccer |
| 7. A. | B. | C. | D. |
| volunteer | nearly | early | fear |
| 8. A. cause | B. person | C. sense | D. spend |
| 9. A. seen | B. sit | C. sure | D. seem |
| 10. A. | B. | C. | D. |
| enough | rough | tough | though |

II. Multiple - Choice (Grammar)

- Each of Ba's friends a different character.
A. have B. has C. had D. is having
- She is not enough to be Miss Vietnam.
A. beautiful B. ugly
C. humorous D. careful
- My next- door neighbor has
A. long black straight hair
B. long straight black hair
C. straight long black hair
D. hair long black straight
-? - He is sociable and humorous
A. What does your brother like?
B. What is your brother like?
C. What does your brother look like?
D. What was your brother like?
- Now I what the teacher
A. am understanding/ means

- B. understand/ means
 - C. understood/ means
 - D. understood/ meant
6. Traffic much better outside rush hours.
- A. flow B. flows C. don't flow
7. He feels so lucky
- A. to have a lot of friends
 - B. having a lot of friends
 - C. when he has a lot of friends
 - D. A, B & C
8. None of the exercises provides students with practice in understanding questions.
- A. really difficult B. really difficulty
 - C. real difficult D. real difficulty
9. Charles Dickens was one of writers of all time
- A. the popularity
 - B. the most popularly
 - C. the most popular
 - D. mostly popular
10. She is
- A. an extremely kind and generous lady
 - B. extreme kind and generous
 - C. extremely kind and generous
 - D. A&C

III. Multiple- Choice (Grammar)

1. Sarah's volunteer work does not her school work.

- A. annoy B. effect
C. affect D. prevent
2. My aunt Nancy almost never talks in public. She is quite
- A. sociable B. outgoing
C. quiet D. reserved
3. The children playing games outside to learning in class.
- A. enjoy B. like
C. love D. prefer
4. The Earth is the name of thewe live on.
- A. place B. sun
C. plane D. planet
5. Hoa and Lan are They are in the same class.
- A. classmates B. roommates
C. relatives D. next-door neighbor
6. I wish you good in your exam.
- A. are lucky B. lucky
C. luckily D. luck
7. Would you like to us?
- A. go B. travel
C. play D. join
8. Most womenin *ao dai*.
- A. looks beautiful
B. look beautiful
C. looks beautifully
D. look beautifully
9. What's you don't like the taste of?
- A. some B. something

C. any D. anything

10. How humorous the boy is!

A. What a humorous boy!

B. What humorous a boy!

C. What humorous boy!

D. What humorous the boy is!

IV. In each sentence, find and correct the one underlined word or phrase that is not correct .

1. The planet Mercury rotates slow than any other planets except Venus.
2. Educational toys and games give children an opportunity to enjoy themselves while their learning.
3. Of all the teacher, I like my English teacher, Miss White best.
4. A dolphin is considered to be one of the bright among animals.
5. What interest my most are Tim's family and friends.
6. He spends most of his time to write emails to all of his pen pals
7. People call him a star volleyball player because he plays good.
8. Although she is busy helping her parents on the farm, Nien works hardly.
9. Five students in my class study in the library, but the other study in their homes.
10. A friend of mine says he enjoys me singing.

V. Word forms:

LOVE

1. It's an
warm in here.

SOCIETY

2. He is really th
..... type.

GENEROSITY

3. An intelligent ruler is
..... in victory.

DIFFERENCE

4. Ba's character is quite
..... from Bao's.

LUCK

5., that student
didn't pass his final
exams.

ORPHAN

6. Most of the children
whose parents are
dead live in different
.....

TALK

7. Hoa always talks in
class. In fact, I
have never met anyone
quite as as
her.

HUMOR

8. He draws cartoons for
a magazine.

VOLUNTARY

9. That boy often spends
his free time doing
..... work.

NEIGHBOR

10. A new department
store is opening in my
..... tomorrow.

VI. Complete the conversation with the simple present or present progressive of the verb in parentheses.

1. A: What are you doing (you/ do) ?
B: I.....(smell) the flowers. They(smell) wonderful.
2. A: You (seem) unhappy. What's the matter?
B: I..... (do) my homework, but I (not/ understand) this math.
A: (you/ need) help?
3. A: What's the matter?
B: I..... (not/ like) my job. I(have) too much work.
A: That's too bad. (you/ look) for another one?
4. A: What's that noise? It (sound) awful.
B: It's Cullen. He(practice) the trumpet.
A: Oh, sorry. I (think) he needs more practice.
5. A : You(look) tired.
B: I am. I(have) a terrible cold, too.
A: Have you taken anything for it?
B: Yes, and it(get) a little better.

VII. Rewrite these sentences so that their meaning stays the same.

1. She is of the same height as me.
She is

2. Mr Tri's hair is long and white.
Mr Tri has
3. Mary is too young to get married.
Mary isn't
4. This question is so easy that we can answer it.
This question is
5. To sit here with you is so nice.
How
6. You can never find anywhere a more hard-working servant than Mrs. Nguyet.
Mrs. Nguyet.....
7. Despite playing well the team lost.
Although the team
8. I couldn't eat the soup because it was very awful.
The soup was
9. I can't afford to go on holiday.
I can't go on holiday because
10. That color really suits you.
You look

VIII. Complete this passage with suitable prepositions then answer the questions that follow.

1. Gap- fill

Mr. Green was asleep in a corner.....
the carriage. Emil was glad that he didn't
have to talk..... him, for he liked
looking outthe window. Tree,
fields, houses, went quickly past.

Mr. Green wentsleeping, making a little noise as he did so. Emil watched him. When did he always keep his hat.....? He had rather a long face, and his ears were very thin and stood out awayhis head. Suddenly, Emil jumpedsurprise. He had almost fallen asleep. He must not do this. He wished that someone else wasthe carriage.

- Notes: - carriage (n): xe ngựa
- wish (v): (mơ) ước
- jump (v): nhảy lên

2. Questions

2. Why was Emil glad that Mr Green was asleep?

.....

3. What did Emil see, looking out of the window?

.....

4. What did Mr. Green do while sleeping?

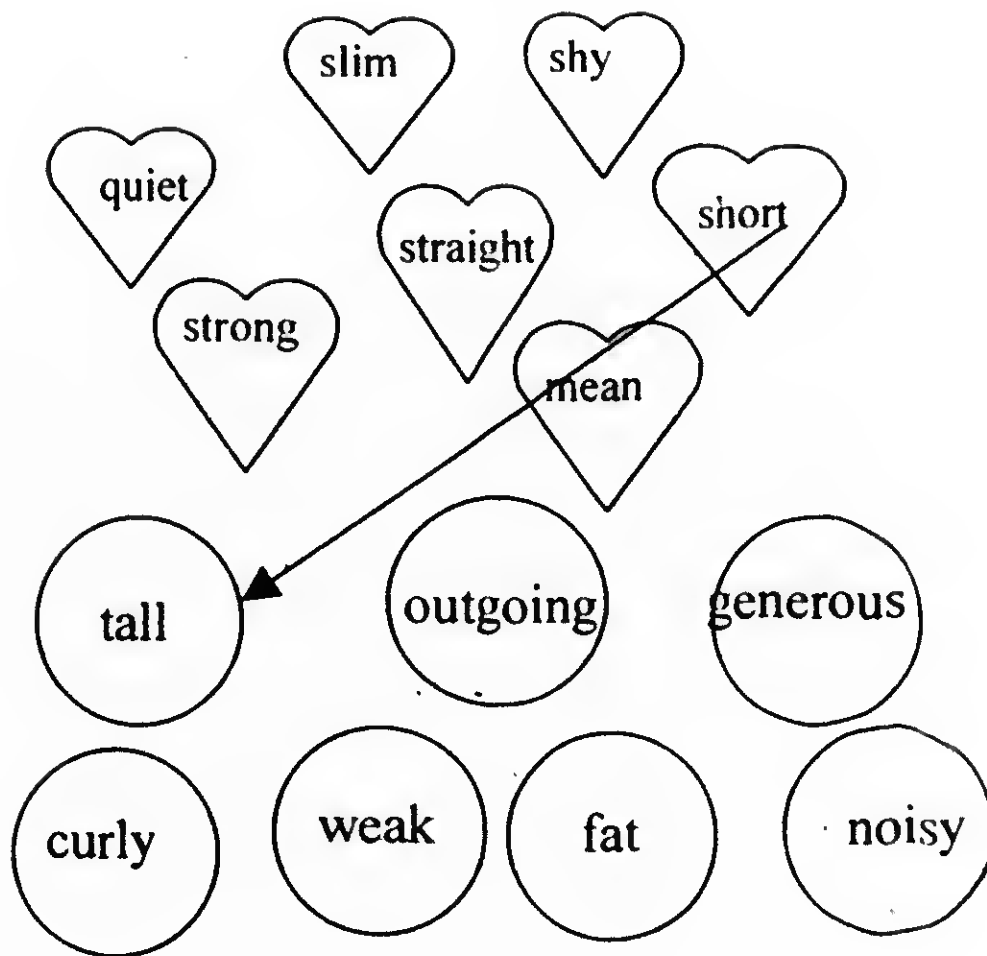
.....

5. What did Emil wish?

.....

IX. Fun Corner

Match each of the round balloons with that of heart-shaped balloons to make meaningful pairs.



KEY

I.

1B 2C 3D 4A 5D 6A 7C 8A 9C 10D

II.

1B 2A 3B 4B 5 B6B 7D8 A9C 10D

III.

1C 2 D 3D 4 D 5 A 6 D 7D 8B 9 B 10A

IV.

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C 5 A 6B 7 D 8 D9 C10C

V.

1 lovely 2 sociable 3 generous

4 different 5 Unluckily

6 orphanages 7 talkative 8 humorous 9
volunteer 10 neighborhood

VI.

1. am smelling
smell
2. seem
am doing
do not understand
· Do you need
3. do not like
have
Are you looking
4. sounds ,
is practicing
think
5. look
am having
is getting

VII.

1. She is as tall as me/ I am.
2. Mr Tri has long white hair.
3. Mary isn't old enough to get married.
4. This question is easy enough for me to answer.
5. How nice (it is) to sit here with you.
6. Mrs. Nguyet is the most hard- working servant you can ever find here.
7. Although the team played well, they lost.
8. The soup was not delicious/ good enough for me to eat.
9. I can't go on holiday because I haven't enough money.
10. You really look good/ nice in that color.

F

Động từ (verbs) là gì? Là những từ chỉ các việc mà ta làm. Có thể dùng động từ để nói về hiện tại, quá khứ và tương lai.

We play soccer every day.

He went to the market yesterday.

The meeting will start next week.

Một số động từ trong tiếng Anh là động từ bất quy tắc. (xem bảng động từ bất quy tắc)

G

Trạng từ chỉ thể cách (adverbs of manner) là gì? Đó là những từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ

Nam runs fast. She smiles happily.

* Ta dùng trạng từ ở hình thức so sánh hơn (comparative adverbs) để nói về sự khác nhau giữa 2 người hay vật

Nam runs faster than me.

He drives more carefully than Lan.

* Ta dùng trạng từ ở hình thức so sánh nhất (superlative adverbs) để nói về sự khác nhau giữa 3 người hay vật trở lên.

Of all my friends, Nam runs the fastest.

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là gì? Đó là từ chỉ mức độ thường xuyên, khi nào hành động xảy ra.

They often go to the beach on the weekends.

I am never tired.

H

Giới từ (prepositions) là gì? Đó là những từ làm 3 nhiệm vụ:

- **Chỉ vị trí**

The vase is on the table.

- **Cách di chuyển mọi thứ:**

He is running round the garden.

He walked into the shop and jump over the counter.

- **Khi nào sự việc xảy ra:**

We go to Dalat in summer.

I was born on August 20th.

I

Các từ đều được cấu tạo từ **các âm tiết (syllables)**. Một từ có thể có 1, 2, 3 âm tiết hoặc hơn.

1 âm tiết : *fan, dog*

2 âm tiết : *sunny, enter*

3 âm tiết : *difficult, exciting*

J

Danh từ (nouns) có thể là chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ của một câu.

Miss Lien goes out.

She plays the guitar.

I like jogging.

Jogging makes me healthy.

K

Thế nào là **câu chủ động (active)** và **bị động (passive)**? Trong câu chủ động, chủ ngữ làm hành động còn khi ta không biết ai làm hành động hoặc việc ai làm hành động là không quan trọng ta dùng câu bị động.

They repair the roof.

→ *The roof is repaired by them.*

L

Mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clauses) là gì?

Chúng cho ta biết thêm về danh từ

Mr Quang is the man. (chúng ta chưa biết nhiều về ông Quang)

Mr Quang is the man who is walking up the stairs. (bây giờ ta đã xác định được ông ấy là ai rồi!)

Thế còn **đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns)**? Đó là các từ: who, whom, which, that và whose.

The boy who is reading a book is Ba.

The gifts which I received yesterday were nice.

The man whom we met last week is a professor.

This is the woman whose son is a doctor.

M

Thế nào là **câu tường thuật (reported speech)**? Đó là câu dùng để thuật lại lời người khác. Hãy xem:

Direct *"I am tired."*

Reported *Hoa said she was tired.*

- **Chú ý:** 2 yếu tố quan trọng cần nhớ trong câu tường thuật đó là:
 - 1) lùi lại một thì (nếu động từ tường thuật ở thì quá khứ)
 - 2) thay đổi một số từ cần thiết như: đại từ, trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, ..

MỤC LỤC

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